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ABSTRACT

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division of the Library of Congress contains approximately 650,000 books, broadsides, pamphlets, theater playbills, title pages, prints, posters, photographs, and medieval and Renaissance manuscripts. The division's holdings encompass nearly all eras and subjects and it maintains special collections as well as the general collection which reflects its strengths and contains at least a few books about virtually every subject that the Library of Congress as a whole collects. This guide contains descriptions and examples of the following collections: American History; American Literature; Europe; the Book Arts; and the Illustrated Book. A list of the 149 special collections is also included. Many illustrations showing items from the collections are included. (JLB)

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Rare Books and Special Collections

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Incipit prologus beati Hieronimi presbyteri in Iosue.

Tandem finito pentateuco moysi uiuo gradi timore libreari ad ihesum filium naue manu mittimur qui hebraice iosue bin nun & iosue filius nun uocatur: & ad iudicu libru qui sopthim appellat: ad ruth qi & breuior qo ystoe nominibus efficiunt. Monemusq; lectorem ut siluã hebraicorũ nominũ et distinctiones per membra diuisas diligens scriptura cõseruet: ne et nostrum labor et illius studiũ pereat. Et ut in primis qõ sept ecclie sum sciat me nõ in exemplarium ueterũ nouã

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Rare Books and Special Collections

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON 1992

This publication was made possible by generous support from the James Madison Council, a national, private-sector advisory council dedicated to helping the Library of Congress share its unique resources with the nation and the world.

The guide is composed in Centaur, a typeface designed by American typographer and book designer Bruce Rogers (1870–1957). The full type font was first used at the Montague Press in 1915 for an edition of Maurice de Guerin's *The Centaur*. The Rare Book and Special Collections Division has in its collections considerable material relating to Rogers's life and work.

The guide was designed by Robert Wiser, Meadows & Wiser, Washington, D.C.

COVER: A detail from the Gutenberg Bible (Mainz: Johann Gutenberg, 1454–55), the first book printed with movable type. *Vollbehr Collection*

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Contents

INTRODUCTION 7

Larry L. Sullivan
Chief, Rare Book and Special Collections Division

AMERICAN HISTORY 14

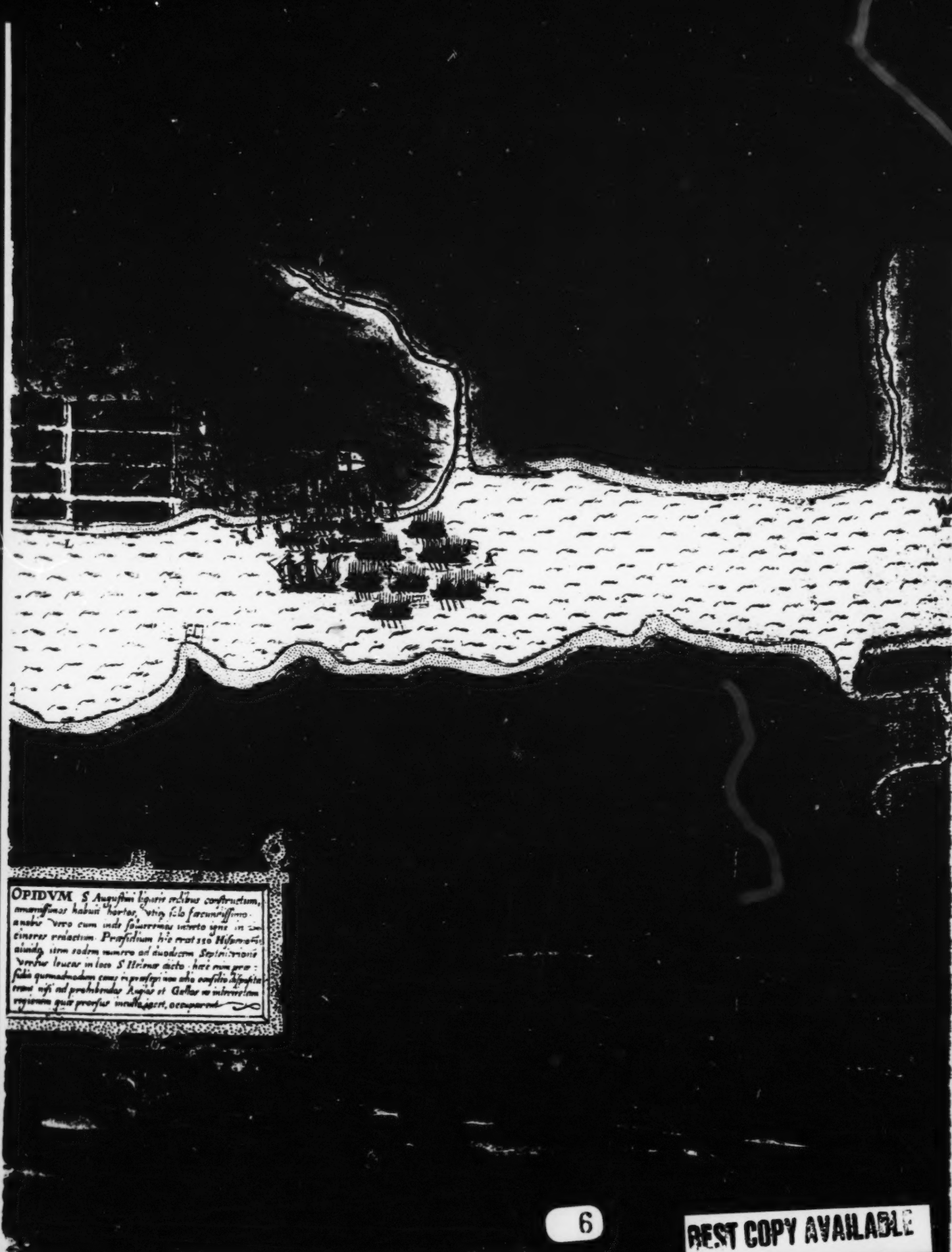
AMERICAN LITERATURE 26

EUROPE 33

THE BOOK ARTS 49

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK 55

LIST OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS 58


OPIDVM S Augustini ligneis tribus constructum,
amoenissimos habuit hortos, vtriq; solo fœcundissimo
aquis vero cum inde subterraneis tecto ignis in
cineres redactum. Præsidium hic erat sub Honorio
simulq; item eodem numero ad quadectum Septentrionis
versus locus in loco S Heimar dicto: hæc cum præ-
sidia quemadmodum essent in prospectu ubi consilio disposita
erant nisi ad prohibendos Hugios et Gallos ne introrumpant
regionem quæ proxime incolebant, occuparent

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Introduction

THE RARE BOOK AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION traces its beginnings to Thomas Jefferson's wish to create a library for statesmen and for the people of the new nation. After the British burned the Capitol and its library in 1814, Jefferson offered to sell his book collection to Congress. Congress appropriated money for the purchase, and Jefferson's collection served as the foundation for the new Library of Congress in 1815. Jefferson's books—in several languages and covering a great variety of subjects—today form the nucleus of the division.

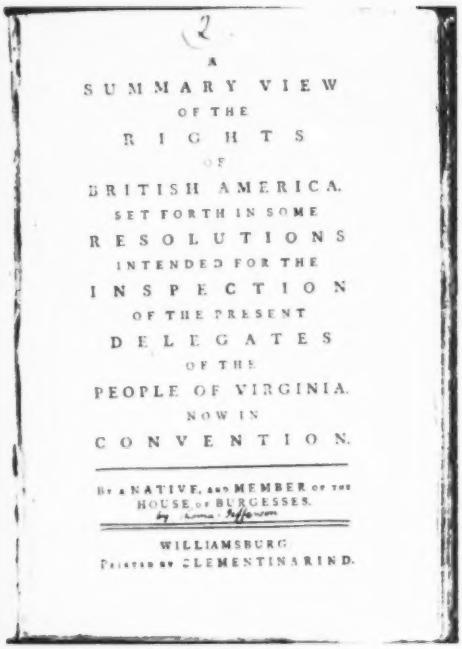
Although at first the Library did not create a separate Rare Book Division, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Librarian of Congress from 1864 to 1897, gathered in his office rare books, pamphlets, broadsides, and printed ephemera of interest to the scholars of his day. The institution also actively sought out collections that contained rare materials. In 1867 the Library of Congress purchased the large private library of Peter Force and in 1900 bought the Russian collection of Gennadii Yudin. Gifts from many generous donors also added greatly to the rare holdings. Joseph Meredith Toner in 1882 made the first gift to the nation of a large library—about 43,000 books, pamphlets, scrapbooks, and bound periodicals on American history, the history of medicine, and other subjects. In 1925 the Library received the John Boyd Thacher Collection consisting of rare examples of early printing, autographs of notable Europeans, and a sizable gathering of material on the French Revolution. By the time of the Thacher gift the Library's considerable number of rare books necessitated the creation of a special section to house and to care for them. In 1934 the division moved into its present reading room and stack area.

In 1940 Congress authorized the purchase of 3,000 fifteenth-century books owned by Otto H. Vollbehr, including one of three known perfect copies of the Gutenberg Bible printed on vellum. From 1943 to 1979 the munificent rare book donor Lessing J. Rosenwald presented to the Library a collection of 2,600 rare illustrated books that constitutes the finest gathering of rare books in the Library of Congress.

Today the division's collections amount to approximately 650,000 books, broadsides, pamphlets, theater playbills, title pages, prints, posters, photographs, and medieval and Renaissance manuscripts. Although the division's materials have come into its custody for a variety of reasons—their monetary value, importance in the history of printing, binding, association interest, or fragility—they have one point in common: the collections offer scholarly documentation about the western and American traditions of life and learning.

OPPOSITE. Reading Room of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. *Photograph by Reid Baker*

PRECEDING PAGES. "St Augustine" London, 1589. This hand-colored engraving shows the Spanish town of St. Augustine, Florida, under siege from the naval forces of Sir Francis Drake in 1586. It is the earliest view of any city in what is now the United States. *Hans and Hanni Kraus Sir Francis Drake Collection*



2

A

SUMMARY VIEW

OF THE

RIGHTS

OF

BRITISH AMERICA.

SET FORTH IN SOME

RESOLUTIONS

INTENDED FOR THE

INSPECTION

OF THE PRESENT

DELEGATES

OF THE

PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA,

NOW IN

CONVENTION.

By a NATIVE, and MEMBER of the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

WILLIAMSBURG:

Printed by CLEMENTINA RIND.

ABOVE: Thomas Jefferson, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America* (1774). This book was an early argument for the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. This copy is signed and annotated by Jefferson. *Thomas Jefferson Collection*

OPPOSITE: *Biblia: Dat is de gantsche H. Schrifture, vervattende alle de Canonijcke Boecken des Ouden en des Nieuwen Testaments* (Amsterdam, 1702). This Dutch Bible has over 160 hand-colored illustrations by Romeyn de Hooghe, perhaps the most significant Dutch book illustrator of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

The division's holdings encompass nearly all eras and subjects, with a multitude of strengths. The collection of nearly 5,700 incunabula (fifteenth-century imprints) is the largest such grouping in the western hemisphere. Americana dates from the Columbus letter (1493) to the present and includes more than 16,000 imprints from 1640 to 1800, extensive holdings of western Americana, Confederate States publications, and thousands of nineteenth-century pamphlets.

The division maintains well over 100 separate collections which are listed in the appendix to this guide. The following serve as examples: *personal libraries* (Thomas Jefferson, Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Susan B. Anthony, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Frederic W. Goudy, and Harry Houdini); *comprehensive author collections* (Walt Whitman, Henry James, Sigmund Freud, Rudyard Kipling, Benjamin Franklin, and Hans Christian Andersen); *subject collections* (magic, gastronomy, cryptography, radical literature, papermaking, Sir Francis Drake, and the French Revolution); *language* (early Russian, Bulgarian, and Hawaiian imprints); *the illustrated book* (the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, artists' books); *collections with unusual provenance* (Russian Imperial and Third Reich Collections); and *generic collections* (miniature books, artists' books, Bibles, American children's books, broadsides, theater playbills, pre-1871 copyright records, documents of the first fourteen Congresses, and dime novels).

In addition to these special groupings, the general or classified collection—about one-third of the holdings—reflects the division's strengths and contains at least a few books about virtually every subject that the Library of Congress as a whole collects. This guide describes many of these collections, and the appendix lists all the special holdings.

The researcher will find records for only a portion of the division's holdings in the Library's computerized catalog. The division's central card catalog contains over 650,000 cards, providing access to almost all of its collections by author or other form of main entry and in some instances by subject and title as well. Additionally, more than 100 special card files describe individual collections or special aspects of books from many collections not available in the regular catalogs—for instance, by date, place, and printer for books from the early years of printing (before 1521 for European books, before 1641 for books in English or printed in Great Britain, before 1801 for American imprints, and before 1820 for Spanish American imprints), by former owner, by press (for modern fine printing), or by association interest. Printed catalogs provide access to individual special collections or have been annotated to indicate the division's holdings.

The division has always depended on the generosity of donors to create col-

BIBLIA.

DAT IS

De gantſche H. Schrifture,

vervattende alle de Canonijcke

Boecken des Ouden en des Nieuwen

TESTAMENTS.

Door Laſt ende Authoriteyt Haer Hoogh-Mog. HEEREN

STATEN GENERAEL

vande Verenichde Nederlanden, verleent

het Beſtaet vande Synode Nationael, gehouden

te Dordrecht inde Jaren 1618 ende 1619.

Uyt de Oorſpronckelicke talen in onſe

Nederlandtſche tale getrouwelick over geſet.

Met nieuwe ſtichtelicke Verklaringen op de Texten,

Chronologien, ende nieuwe Tafelen,

Inde dese gemeene ordre der Nederlandtſche Kercken verbetert

Te DORDRECHT, by Hendrick-Jacob-Pieter-Keur en t' AMSTELDAM, by Marcus Doornick, en Pieter Rotterdam.

Anno 1702.

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num copia ſalubritate admixta bominũ : quæ niſi quis viderit: credulitatem ſuperat . Huius arbores paſcua & fructus / multũ ab illis Iohanę differũt . Hæc præterea Hiſpana diuerſo aromatis genere / auro metallíſq; abundat . cuius quidem & omnium aliarum quas ego vidi : & quarum cognitionem ꝟaheo incolę vtriuſq; ſexus : nudi ſemp incedunt :

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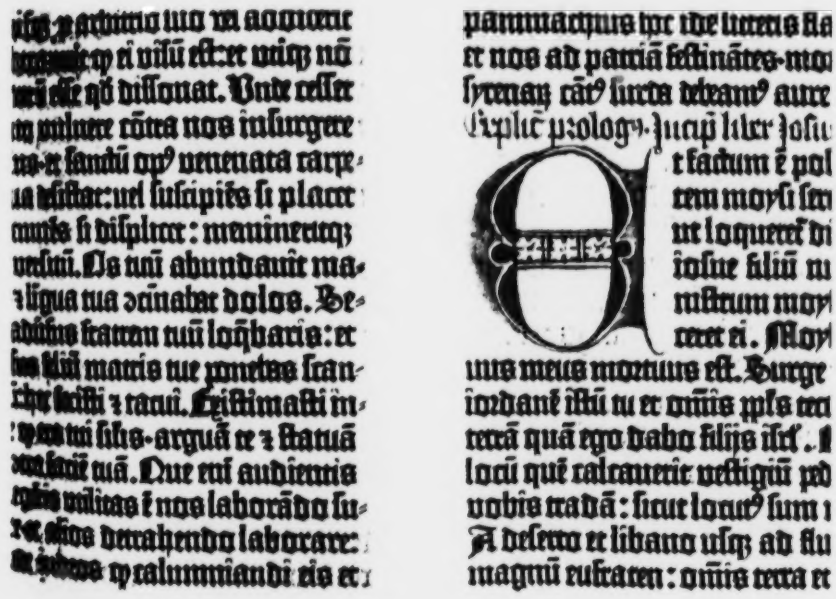

Biblia latina. Mainz: Johann Gutenberg, 1454–55. The first book printed with movable type. The Library's copy is one of three known complete copies printed on vellum. *Vollbehr Collection*

lections which have national and international stature. Lessing J. Rosenwald made it clear in his 1947 letter to Librarian of Congress Luther Evans that "The National Library deserves and demands the strongest rare book collection that it can possibly build." The donation of material, a vital part of our collecting operation, builds on existing strength and also charts new scholarly directions. Special funds, such as the Lessing J. Rosenwald Fund, the Margaret W. Winkelman Fund for Illustrated Books, and the Alfred Whital Stern Fund for Lincolniana, make a considerable impact on the growth of the division by developing collections and advancing scholarship using these rich resources.

The division's permanent reading room, modeled after Philadelphia's Independence Hall, houses the divisional catalogs, reference collection, and reference staff. The reading room is located in the Thomas Jefferson Building, room 206. Across the hall is the division's Lessing J. Rosenwald Room.

James Gilreath, F. Thomas Noonan, Rosemary Fry Plakas, and Peter Van-Wingen contributed sections to this guide; Robert R. Shields compiled the list of collections in the appendix.

LARRY E. SULLIVAN, CHIEF
RARE BOOK AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION

OPPOSITE. Cristoforo Colombo. *De insulis in mari Indico nuper inventis* (Basel, 1494). This fanciful maplike illustration, showing the islands which Columbus named, is one of eight woodcuts accompanying the second edition of the Columbus letter published in Basel. The division also has the 1493 Latin translation of the letter, the edition that spread the news of discovery throughout Europe. *John Boyd Thacher Collection.*

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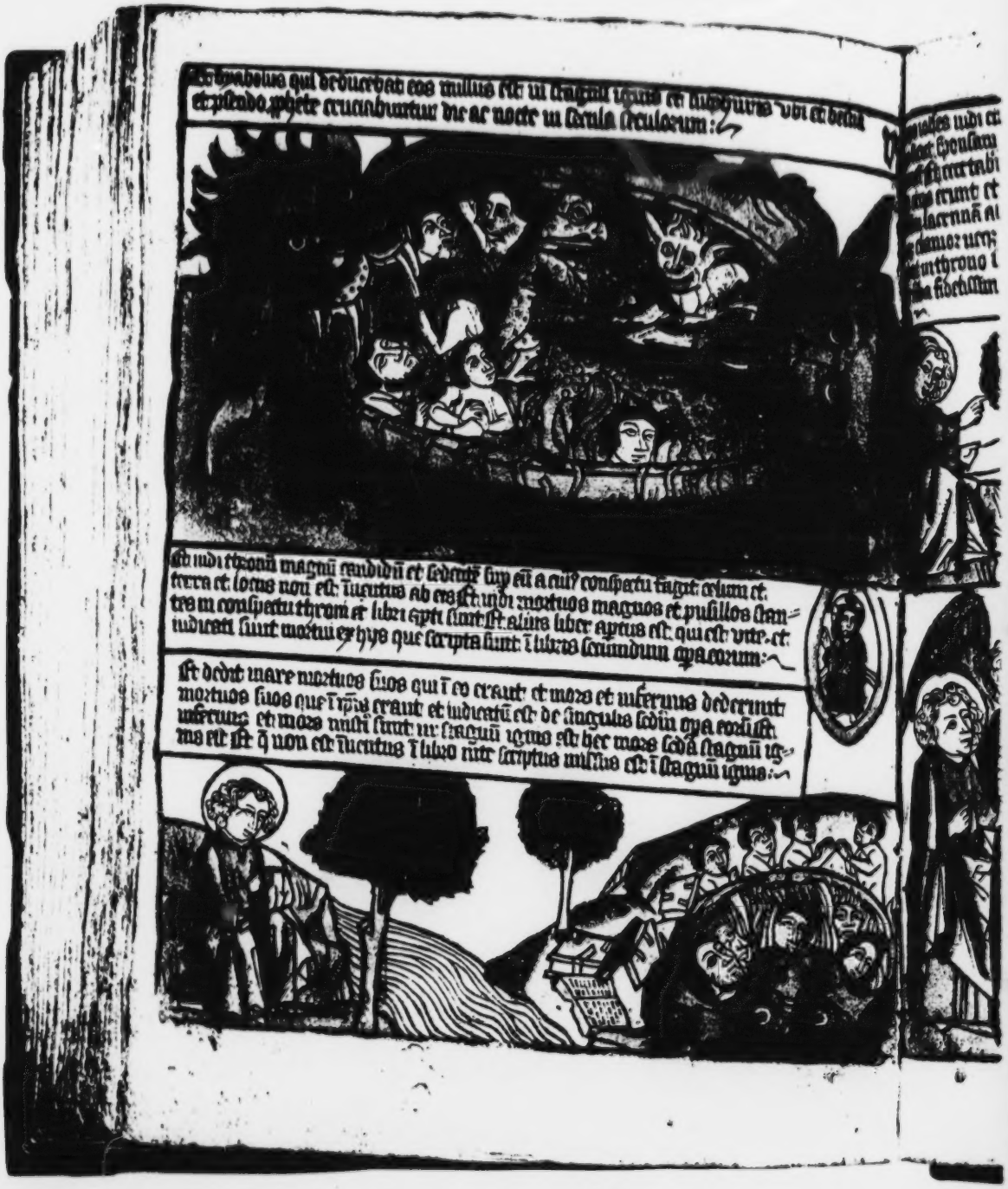

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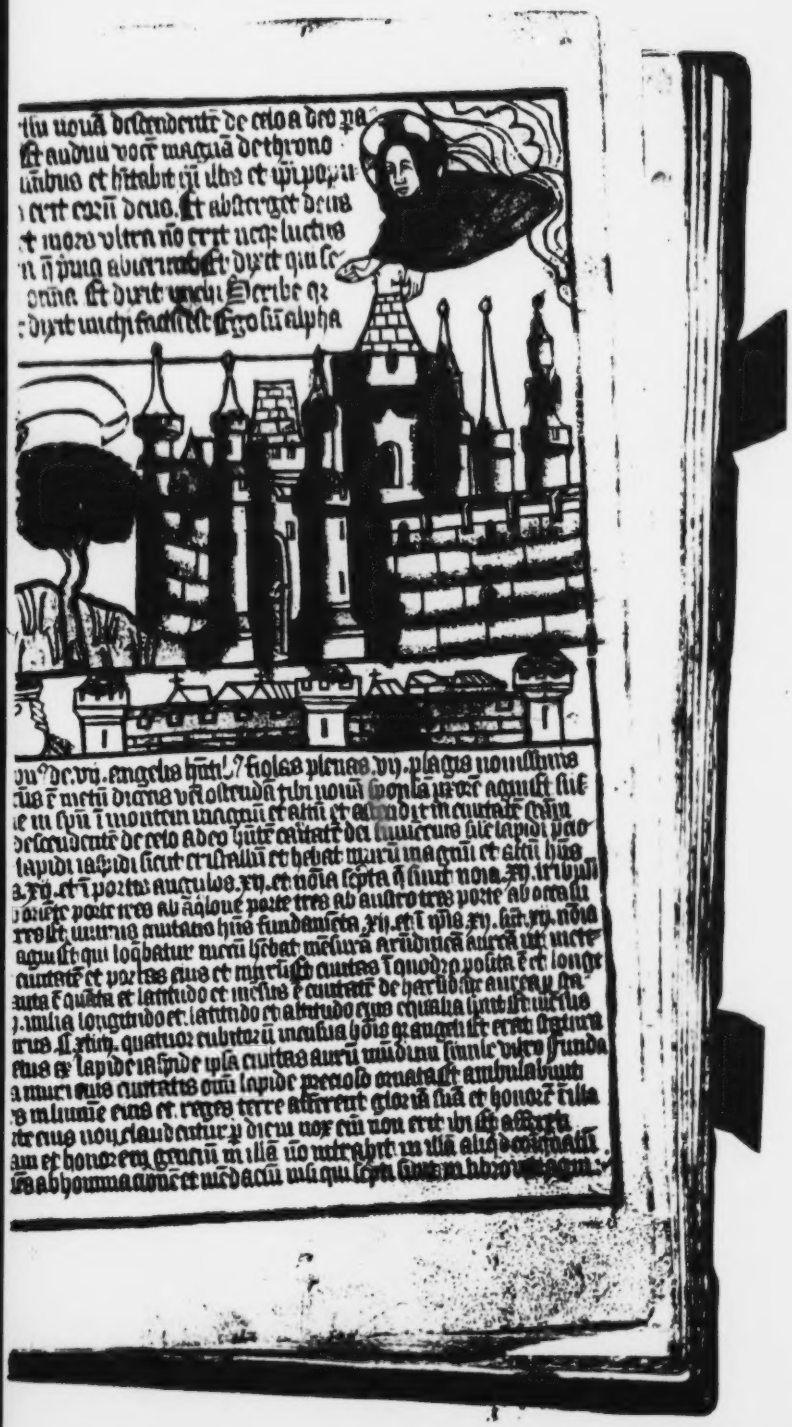

Apocalypsis Sancti Johannis (Germany, ca. 1470). Brilliantly colored block book, one of ten examples of xylographic printing in the Rosenwald Collection. (*Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection*)

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American History

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS has an outstanding collection of research materials in American history. The rarest of these books, pamphlets, broadsides, and material in other formats reside in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. Beginning with the European exploration and discovery of the Americas through the present, the division's collection is a treasure trove for the study of American culture. Our holdings are so abundant that we can only touch on some of the highlights.

Let us begin with Christopher Columbus. Upon his return from his first voyage to the Indies in 1493, Columbus sent a letter to the Spanish court reporting his discoveries. Although the original of this letter has not survived, it was quickly translated into Latin, the international language, and the copy was sent to Rome, where it was immediately published. The pamphlet, *Epistola de insulis nuper inventis* [Rome: Stephan Plannck, after 29 April 1493], spread the news of Columbus's discovery throughout Europe, and this edition is found in our incunabula collection. The following year another edition appeared in Basel, featuring eight fanciful woodcut illustrations. This book, *De insulis in mari Indico nuper inventis*, became part of the collection of the Albany, New York, politician and businessman John Boyd Thacher, which his widow bequeathed to the Library in 1925.

Thacher's collection also contains numerous editions of Ptolemy's *Geography*, with its engraved map that represents the known world on the eve of Columbus's voyage. The rare manuscript "Copia de littere mandate par Anzolo Trevisan" [1501–1503] contains the second account of Columbus's voyages to the New World, abstracted by Angelo Trevisan from Peter Martyr's notes and subsequently published in Venice in 1504, well before Martyr's series of letters on exploration and discovery, the *Decades*, came out. Trevisan also records the only known contemporary physical description of Columbus. We find the first biographical account of Columbus in another Thacher gift—the first polyglot Psalter, printed in Genoa in 1516.

As we all know, Columbus's name did not settle on the New World. Martin Waldseemueller in his *Cosmographiae introductio* [St. Die: Walter Lud, 1507] makes the famous suggestion that the New World be named "America" after the explorer Amerigo Vespucci. The noted bibliographer and Columbus historian, Henry Harrisse, purchased the division's copy, one of three rare editions eventually owned by Thacher, in Rome in 1871 and believed it to be the Vatican copy. Harrisse's own collection of works about Columbus and discovery came to the Library five years after his death in 1910. This gathering of

Martin Waldseemuller, *Cosmographiae introductio* St. Die, 1507 . This collective work of the group around Waldseemuller contains the famous suggestion that the New World be named "America" for Amerigo Vespucci, as well as an account of Vespucci's voyages that credits Columbus with discovery. *John Boyd Thacher Collection*

Capadociam/Pamphiliam/Lidiam/ Ciliciã/Arme nias maiorẽ & minorẽ. Colchiden/Hircaniam/Hi berìam/Albaniã: et prçterea mltas quas ſingilatim enumerare longa mora eſſet. Ita dicta ab eius nomi nis regina.

Nũc ẏo & hę partes ſunt latius luſtratæ/& alia quarta pars per Americũ Veſputiũ (vt in ſequenti bus audietur) inuenta eſt/quã non video cur quis iure vetet ab Americo inuentore ſagacis ingenij vi ro Amerigen quaſi Americi terrã / ſiue Americam dicendã: cũ & Europa & Aſia a mulieribus ſua ſor tita ſint nomina. Eius ſitũ & gentis mores ex bis bi nis Americi nauigationibus quæ ſequunt liquide intelligi datur.

Ameri ca

Hunc in modũ terra iam quadripartita cogno ſcit: et ſunt tres primę partes cõtinentes/quarta eſt inſula: cũ omni quaqꝫ mari circũdata conſpiciat. Et licet mare vnũ ſit quẽadmodũ et ipſa tellus/multis tamen ſinibus diſtinctum/& innumeris replętum inſulis varia ſibi noĩa aſſumit: quę et in Coſmogra phiæ tabulis cõſpiciunt/& Priſcianus in tralatione Dioniſij talibus enumerat verſibus.

Priſcia nus.

Circuit Oceani gurges tamen vndiqꝫ vaſtus
Qui q̃uis vnus ſit plurima nomina ſumit.
Finibus Heſperijs Athlanticus ille vocatur
At Boreę qua gens furit Armiaſpa ſub armis
Dicit ille piger necnõ Satur. idẽ Mortuus eſt alijs:

The Whole Booke of Psalmes (Cambridge, Mass., 1640). Sometimes called the Bay Psalm Book, this is the first extant book printed in what is now the United States. Only eleven surviving copies are known to exist.

Columbiana includes over 400 works written or collected by Harrisse on the age of American discovery and exploration from Columbus to 1557. Among its rarities is C. Valerius Flaccus's *Argonauticon libri octo cum eruditissimis Aegidij Maserij commentariis* (Paris, 1519), which was originally owned by Columbus's son Ferdinand.

The Library's materials on exploration and discovery do not end with Columbus. Among the division's holdings are books on other areas of Spanish, English, and French penetration into the Americas. The various editions of Peter Martyr's *Decades*, beginning with the first in 1511, document discovery in the New World. The second letter of Hernando Cortés to Charles V, *Praeclara Ferdinadi Corten de Nova maris Oceani Hyspania narratio* (Nuremberg: F. Peypus, 1524), contains a map of Mexico City, most likely patterned on an Aztec original. A 1980 gift from Hans and Hanni Kraus of maps, manuscripts, printed books, medals, and portraits chronicles the explorations and exploits of Sir Francis Drake. In 1586 Drake attacked the Spanish in St. Augustine, Florida. Included in the Kraus donation is a hand-colored engraving (London, 1589) of St. Augustine depicting the attack. This is the earliest engraving of any city or territory now part of the United States. Other materials relate to Drake's circumnavigation of the earth from 1577 to 1580, the defense of Spanish America, and the famed Armada and its defeat by Drake in 1588.

Early books printed in Latin America are another strength in the division's collections. Among them is a copy of the 1544 *Doctrina breve*, written by Juan de Zumarraga, the first bishop of Mexico, at whose instigation the printing press was introduced into the New World. Earlier publications are known to have been issued from this press, but, with the exception of a few fragments of one of these earlier books, the 1544 *Doctrina* is the earliest complete book printed in the western hemisphere now in existence.

The researcher will find extensive resources here on British Colonial America and the American Revolution. The Library's purchase of the Peter Force library in 1867 greatly increased our holdings of early Americana. The Force library included approximately 40,000 pamphlets, many of which related to colonial America and now reside in this division. These important collections had been formed by such individuals as Ebenezer Hazard of Philadelphia (1744–1817), one of the earliest collectors of source materials on American history; William Duane (1760–1835), regarded as the most effective journalist of his time; Jacob Bailey Moore (1797–1863), another outstanding journalist and a former librarian of the New-York Historical Society; Oliver Wolcott (1760–

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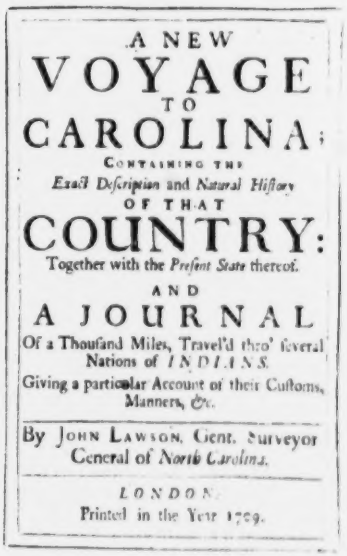
1833), secretary of the treasury upon Hamilton's resignation and later governor of Connecticut; and finally the Massachusetts merchant and legislator Israel Thorndike (1755–1832).

The receipt of such collections as the one assembled by Peter Force greatly enriched our holdings of books printed in America before 1801. The division has 43 percent of the approximately 40,000 items known to have been printed in America before 1801. Pride of place in this gathering is held by the first extant book printed in British America, the 1640 Bay Psalm Book. Other rarities include Richard Mather's *The Summe of Certain Sermons upon Genesis: 15.6* (Cambridge: Richard Green, 1652); the *Rhode Island Almanack* (Newport, R.I.: James Franklin, 1727); and *A Brief Narrative of the Case and Trial of John Peter Zenger* (New York, 1770). A recent acquisition is the very rare *Constable's Pocket-Book* of 1710. Other early American imprints are found in the Benjamin Franklin Collection, which contains several pamphlet volumes with marginalia in Franklin's hand as well as the London edition of his first extensive literary work, *Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity* (1725).

Thomas Jefferson's library quite naturally abounds with Americana. His library is so rich, diverse, and extensive that we can cite only a few examples. The eighteenth-century materials include a copy of *The Federalist* with his annotations; Jefferson's annotated copy of his first published work, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America*; Allen Ramsay's *Thoughts on the Origin and Nature of Government; Occasioned by the Late Disputes Between Great Britain and Her American Colonies* (1769) with a running counterargument in Benjamin Franklin's hand; and almost 500 presentation copies, most given to Jefferson from authors such as Joseph Cheetham, Pierre S. Dupont de Nemours, Joseph Priestley, and Benjamin Rush.

The American Almanac Collection is especially strong in the eighteenth century and contains all the editions of *Poor Richard's Almanack* issued after 1735. Of the division's approximately 30,000 broadsides, approximately 3,000 are from the eighteenth century. Most notable are six editions of the Declaration of Independence and James Madison's copy of perhaps the earliest issue of the Bill of Rights.

An extensive gathering of Documents of the First Fourteen Congresses, 1789–1817, greatly aids research into the history of the early American Republic. Presidential messages to Congress, legislative journals of both houses of Congress, and secret proceedings or executive journals of the Senate are among the documents, as are reports of congressional committees, communications to Congress by government officials, and petitions, memorials, and miscellaneous publications issued by congressional order.


A NEW
VOYAGE
TO
CAROLINA;
CONTAINING THE
Exact Description and *Natural History*
OF THAT
COUNTRY:
Together with the *Present State* thereof.
AND
A JOURNAL
Of a Thousand Miles, Travel'd thro' several Nations of *INDIANS*.
Giving a particular Account of their Customs, Manners, &c.
By JOHN LAWSON, Gent. Surveyor General of *North Carolina*.
LONDON:
Printed in the Year 1709.

John Lawson, *A new voyage to Carolina* (London, 1709). An early eighteenth-century traveler's eyewitness descriptions of the flora and fauna and Indian customs of the Carolinian backwoods.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

W

JOHN DUNLAP, PRINTER.

ABOVE. The world first learned of the Declaration of Independence from this broadside, printed during the evening of July 4, 1776, by John Dunlap in Philadelphia.

OPPOSITE. Henry Lewis. *Das Illustrirte Mississippithal* (Dusseldorf, 1857). A heavily illustrated study of the Mississippi Valley.

The first half of the nineteenth century saw more and more explorers and settlers penetrating western America. The Library has abundant materials on this movement, holding almost 75 percent of the titles listed in the standard bibliography on the subject. Some significant items include the first edition of William B. Parsons's *The New Gold Mines of Western Kansas* (Cincinnati, 1858); Thomas Freeman's *An Account of the Red River in Louisiana* (Washington, 1806?); and Daniel Blue's *Thrilling Narrative of the Adventures, Sufferings and Starvation of Pike's Peak Gold Seekers on the Plains of the West in the Winter and Spring of 1859* (Chicago, 1860).

An especially exciting recent addition to our western Americana holdings and indicative of their excellence is a hand-colored copy of Prince Maximilian Alexander Philipp von Wied-Neuwied's *Reise in das innere Nord-America in den Jahren 1832 bis 1834*, published about 1840. Prince Maximilian was an experienced world traveler and naturalist who chose the Swiss artist Karl Bodmer to accompany him on his travels through the West and to produce a complete pictorial documentary. After his journey, Maximilian published an account of his travels with a supplemental picture atlas of eighty-one polychrome prints after paintings by Bodmer. Bodmer captured a richness and depth of ethnological detail, and his depictions of the Plains Indians were the first truly accurate ones to reach the general public. The Library's copy of the atlas contains all eighty-one finely hand-colored prints.

General nineteenth-century materials are so abundant that it is impossible to mention them in such a brief exposition. To give the reader an example of the excellence the Library strives for in its collections, we can cite the recent acquisition of Alexis de Tocqueville's *De la démocratie en Amérique*. Citing this title might not seem extraordinary, but it is the only known copy of the first edition in the original paper wrappers.

Materials related to slavery are numerous in the Library's collections, which include many eighteenth-century sermons and orations against the evils and injustices of the slave trade and nineteenth-century slave narratives that document the slavery experience firsthand from the point of view of the individual slave. One of the rarest and considered among the best from this genre is Henry Bibb's *Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Henry Bibb, an American Slave* (New York, 1849). Bibb was born into slavery in Kentucky in 1815. He recounts his sufferings, escapes, recaptures, and unsuccessful attempts to free his family. He lectured for the Liberty party in Ohio and Michigan during the 1840s and fled to Canada after the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. Other notable slave narratives include Charles

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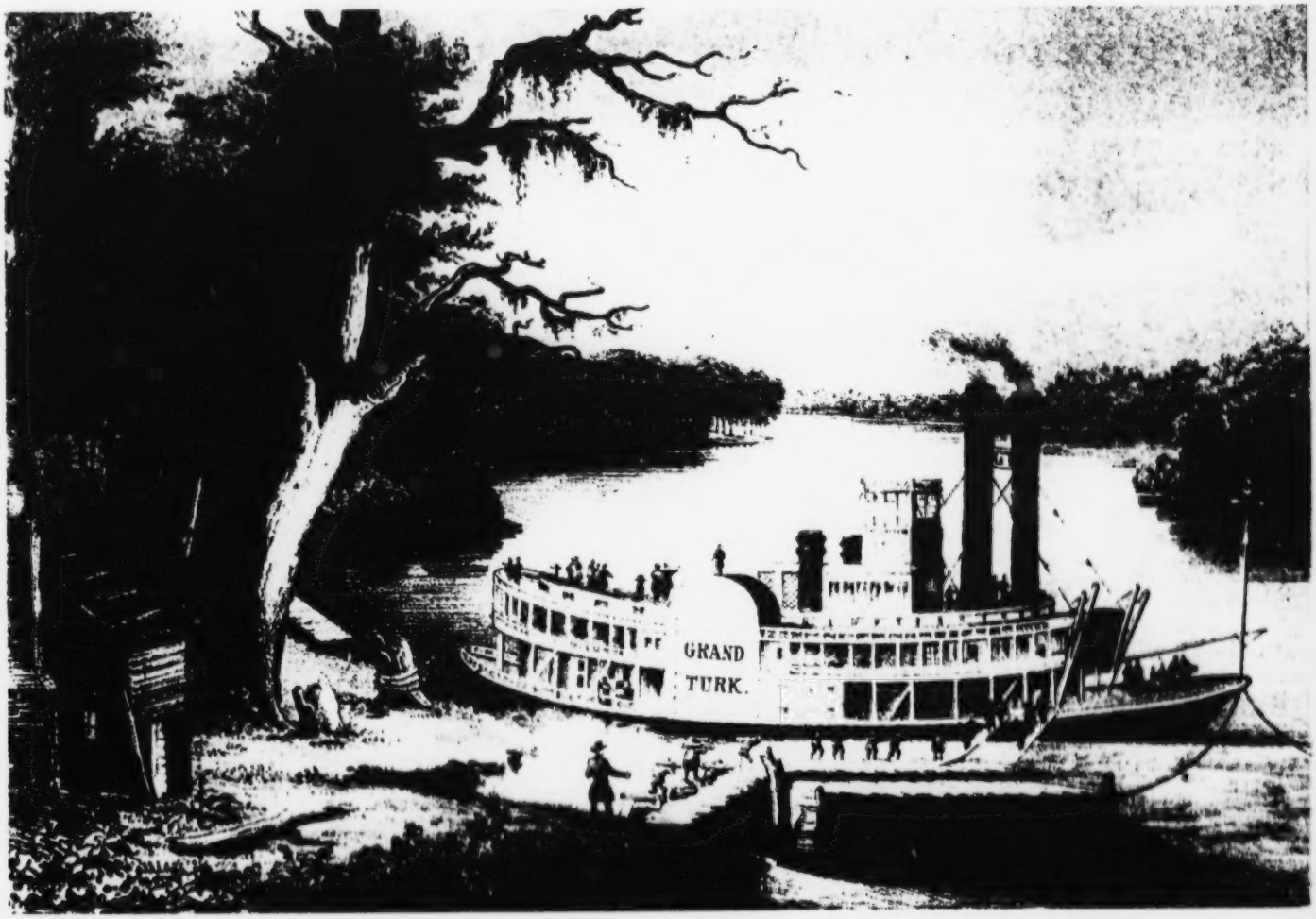

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Ball's *Slavery in the United States* (1836) and *The Life and Sufferings of Leonard Black, a Fugitive from Slavery* (1847).

The subject of slavery naturally leads us to discuss our holdings on the Civil War period, and once again we find rich resources for the researcher. Most notable among many collections is the Alfred W. Stern Collection of Lincolniana. This collection consists of more than 11,000 pieces, including rare books, scholarly works, pamphlets, sheet music, newspapers, and broadsides. Alfred W. Stern resigned the vice presidency of his family's clothing business in 1926 at the age of forty-five, and turned his full energies to his already substantial Lincoln collection. The collection he formed is remarkable not only for its individual rarities but for its breadth of interest. Stern wanted to ensure that users of his materials would lack no printed document. Besides the classic nineteenth- and twentieth-century studies of Lincoln, Stern owned, for instance, John Nicolay's copy of the articles on Lincoln that he and John Hay wrote for *Century Magazine*. Stern also owned Andrew Carnegie's copy of Isaac Harold's *Life of Abraham Lincoln* in which Carnegie wrote, "Read & see what Republicanism does for a man."

Stern was captivated by the fifty-two early published editions of the Emancipation Proclamation. He gathered thirty-six of these versions, including a unique copy of the first printing that was privately circulated by the president in September of 1862, four months before the proclamation was scheduled to take effect. Interestingly, it is misdated 1865. This edition was meant to be distributed to Southern slaves by Union soldiers. The mention of a few broadsides can only hint at the wealth of material in this collection: the invitation to a cotillion party in 1849 showing both Lincoln and Stephen Douglas present; the first Confederate imprint, in which the *Charleston Mercury* published the announcement that the South had seceded; and many Currier and Ives prints that ridiculed such matters as McClellan's political aspirations and Jefferson Davis's capture.

The Library's Civil War collections not only present the North's version of the conflict but make available one of the largest collections of Confederate imprints in existence. The division has approximately 1,500 volumes, pamphlets, and broadsides that chronicle the actions of the Confederate States government, southern life, and book production during the war. Notable items include two different issues of the famous Hopkins's *New Orleans 5 Cent Song-book* (New Orleans, 1861) and Ebenezer Warren's *Nellie Norton, a Vindication of Southern Slavery from the Old and New Testament* (1864).

ABOVE. Alexis de Tocqueville. *De la democratie en Amerique* (1835–40). The only known set in the original wrappers.

OPPOSITE. Prince Maximilian Alexander Philipp von Wied-Neuwield. *Reise in das innere Nord-America in den Jahren 1832 bis 1834* (1840–1843). Prince Maximilian traveled deep into the American West between 1832 and 1834 with Swiss artist Karl Bodmer. The resulting published study contained eighty-one engravings after Bodmer's paintings.

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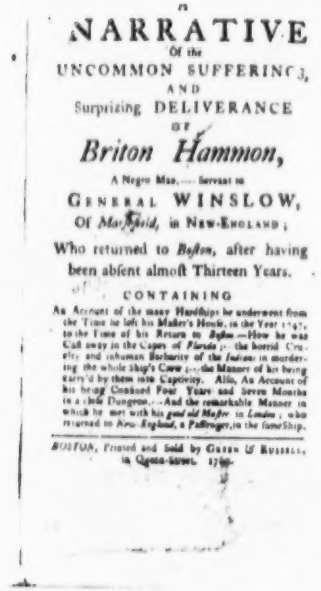

A
NARRATIVE
Of the
UNCOMMON SUFFERINGS,
AND
Surprizing DELIVERANCE
BY
Briton Hammon,
A Negro Man,—— Servant to
GENERAL WINSLOW,
Of *Marshfield*, in NEW-ENGLAND;
Who returned to *Boston*, after having been abſent almoſt Thirteen Years.
CONTAINING
An Account of the many Hardſhips he underwent from the Time he left his Maſter's Houſe, in the Year 1747, to the Time of his Return to *Boſton*.—How he was Caſt away in the Capes of *Florida*;—the horrid Cruelty and inhuman Barbarity of the *Indians* in murdering the whole Ship's Crew;—the Manner of his being carry'd by them into Captivity. Alſo, An Account of his being Confined Four Years and Seven Months in a dirty Dungeon.—And the remarkable Manner in which he met with his *good old Maſter* in *London*; who returned to *New-England*, a Paſſenger, in the ſame Ship.
BOSTON, Printed and Sold by GREEN & RUSSELL, in Queen-ſtreet, 1760.

Narrative of the Uncommon Sufferings and Surprizing Deliverance of Briton Hammon (Boston, 1760). One of the two known copies of the first slave narrative and the first printed work of an African-American.

We are fortunate to possess a marvelous collection that chronicles an important facet of American life after the Civil War. The African-American bibliographer and historian Daniel Alexander Payne Murray (1852–1925) bequeathed to the Library of Congress about 350 pamphlets that reflect some of the most significant aspects of African-American life during the fifty years following emancipation. The central role of the church in the black community is illustrated by the numerous sermons encouraging racial pride and political activism, as well as by reports documenting charitable and social activities organized through churches. Progress in education and self-development can be traced through academy and college catalogs, graduation orations, and the histories of Hampton Institute and Wilberforce University. Annual reports and convention proceedings record the aspirations and activities of local and national organizations working for political and social advancement. Biographies, slave narratives, and historical summaries record past contributions of African Americans, and campaign literature and political speeches chart alternative courses to a better future in the twentieth century. Principal authors include Benjamin W. Arnett, Alexander Crummel, Frederick Douglass, Frances E. W. Harper, black congressmen John R. Lynch and John M. Langston, Emanuel K. Love, Kelly Miller, and Booker T. Washington.

The Progressive Era was a time of political change when numerous experiments in social engineering were undertaken. President Woodrow Wilson, one of the leading exponents of progressivism, assembled a large personal library that Mrs. Wilson presented to the Library of Congress in 1946. The approximately 8,000 volumes chronicle Wilson's reading interests throughout his whole life—from books he read and studied as a child and textbooks he used at preparatory school through his college career, to the thousands of books he read as an educator, scholar, and university president. This collection forms a detailed view of a president's lifetime association with books and ideas and is indicative of a leading progressive's reading interests during a period of rapid social change.

Mary Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792) is considered to be the cornerstone treatise of the long struggle for women's rights. Wollstonecraft, who died in childbirth in 1797, clearly stated the need for raising the status of women and inspired women both in England and in the United States to sustained action. Her work occupies an important place in two of the major collections in the division focusing on women's rights during the Progressive and earlier periods. Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906), one of the founders of the women's suffrage movement in America, gave her personal library to the

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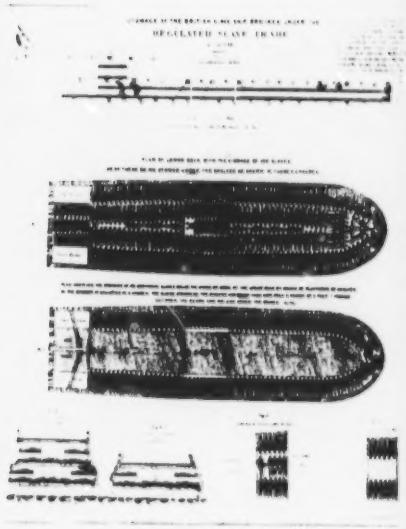

Library of Congress in 1903. Before packing up her books, she wrote comments about the author, subject, or donor on the inside flyleaf of many of the 272 volumes. In Wollstonecraft's *Vindication* Anthony wrote, "Presented to the Library of Congress by a great admirer of this *earliest* work for women's rights to Equality of rights ever penned by a woman. As Ralph Waldo Emerson said, 'A *wholesome* disinterest is the *first step toward progress.*' And here in 1792 we have the first step—so thinks Susan B. Anthony."

Wollstonecraft's presence is also felt in the Carrie Chapman Catt Collection, which was the working reference collection of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Six books by Wollstonecraft, including *A Vindication*, are included along with over 900 books, journals, and scrapbooks from the libraries of Anthony, Alice Stone Blackwell, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and other early leaders of the women's suffrage movement. Both the Catt and Anthony collections can be used to trace the efforts of national, state, and local women's organizations to correct discrimination against women under the civil code and to secure their right to vote, through legislative action and, after 1878, by federal amendment to the Constitution—a campaign that would take forty-two years to win. In addition to the reports and proceedings of organizations, both collections contain person-

ABOVE LEFT. The contents of Abraham Lincoln's pockets on the night of his assassination are part of the Lincolniana collections at the Library.

ABOVE. "Stowage of the British slave Ship Brookes under the Regulated Slave Trade, Act of 1788." The plan of the lower deck of the *Brookes* graphically depicts the deplorable stowage of more than 400 slaves, with a third of them stowed on closely fitting shelves.

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William Marshall. *Fourteen Hundred and 81 Days, in the Confederate Army*. Marshall, Texas: W.W. Hearstill, 1876. William Marshall printed his reminiscences of the Civil War in Texas to the disbanding of the W. P. Lane Rangers at the end of the conflict. He pasted in photographs of his fellow soldiers in each copy.

al accounts and scrapbooks compiled by participants at all levels.

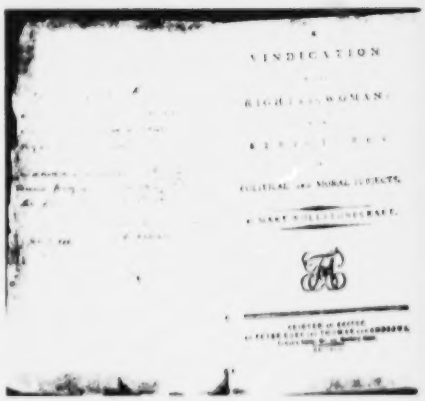
Leaders of the Progressive movement urged social reform through democratic means. Other social movements of the twentieth century advocated different ways to change society. Materials documenting American extremist movements across the political spectrum form our largest twentieth-century historical collections. Most of the holdings relating to extremism came to the Library during the last twenty-five years. The first of these groupings arrived in the division in 1977 when we received several hundred pamphlets, broadsides, and posters through a combined purchase and exchange. The intended public of most of this collection, which ranges from the 1850s to the 1970s, was the Italian, German, and Russian urban immigrant communities in America. The Italian pamphlets, the largest single grouping, originated in cities like Lynn, Massachusetts; Patterson, New Jersey; Barre, Vermont; and Newark, New Jersey. Luigi Galleani, Petro Gori, Carlo Tresca, and Errico Malatesta are among the Italian anarchists represented. The extremist German formulation of anarchism can be studied in the pamphlets by writers like Johann Most, Max Nettlau, and Rudolf Rocker. Noteworthy is Most's *Heumteuerwerker* n.d. , described as "a guide to the scientific art of revolutionary warfare." The Detroit-based Federation of Russian Workers in the United States and Canada was active in propagandizing anarchism among Russian-language immigrant groups. Its publications program included authors at the extremes of the movement, both Prince Kropotkin, the philosophic father of anarchism, and the activist Alexander Berkman, who went to prison for his attempted assassination of the industrialist Henry Frick. The Spanish material primarily relates to anarchist activity during the Spanish Civil War. The pamphleteering activities of the Mexicans Guerro, Flores Magon, and Ocana Sanchez and the Catalan Joan Del Pie are well represented.

In 1986 the prominent historian of anarchism Paul Avrich donated to the Library his extensive collection of books, pamphlets, periodicals, manuscripts, and memorabilia relating to the movement. The collection is particularly rich in American and European publications issued after 1900, with a full range of important anarchist writers represented, such as Errico Malatesta, Mikhail Bakunin, Rudolf Rocker, Prince Kropotkin, Alexander Berkman, and Emma Goldman. The Goldman material is a notable example of how the Avrich Collection deepens the Library's resources in this area. Though the Library owns

most of Emma Goldman's major works, the Avrich Collection contains ephemeral pamphlets such as *Love among the Free* and *Trotsky Protests Too Much*, Japanese and French translations of her autobiography, and later revisions of such important books as the 1911 and 1917 editions of *Anarchism and Other Essays*, as well as correspondence from Goldman to friends after her 1919 deportation from the United States.

In 1982 Congress transferred to the Library the pamphlet files of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), which consisted of some 4,000 items covering a wide range of topics: labor, communism, fascism, and neocolonialism were addressed by major figures in American communism and socialism. The publications in the collection are most extensive for the study of the American left. Complementing the HUAC materials is the Radical Pamphlet Collection, which is especially strong in materials on American communism, socialism, and anarchism from 1879 to 1980.

In 1981 the Library acquired from the firm M & S Rare Books approximately 10,000 pieces relating to American extremism. The M & S Collection contains a variety of American radical views, documenting the activities of extremist groups and their visions of the good community from 1925 to 1981, with the majority of the material from the years 1950 to 1981. The collection embraces a vast number of subjects in a wide range of formats and genres, including broadsides, pamphlets, books, newspapers, newsletters, magazines, subscription and membership cards, order blanks, petitions, catalogs, advertisements, article reprints, and bumper stickers. The collection is strongest in printed ephemera produced by many sorts of radical Americans. These materials chronicle the propagandizing, fund raising, theorizing, and other activities of radical groups. The greatest strength is in materials relating to the American radical right during the twentieth century. The holdings especially document the religious right's involvement with nationalism, anticommunism, antihumanism, anti-Semitism, and the movement for media decency. Various religious groups such as the Unification Church, Church of Scientology, and the Church of God International are described in part in some of the materials. To the extreme right within the religious movements represented are advocates of Identity theology, with its concurrent anti-Semitism and Holocaust revisionism, anticommunism, survivalism, and nationalism. Secular anticommunists and survivalists, neofascists, opponents of fluoridation of the water supply, and those distrustful of the United Nations are all among the groups chronicled.


VINDICATION

RIGHTS OF WOMAN:

POLITICAL AND MORAL SUBJECTS.

Mary Wollstonecraft. *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* 1792. This work, represented in the collections of Carrie Chapman Catt, as well as Susan B. Anthony, was considered one of the first books written by a woman promoting women's rights to equality. *Susan B. Anthony Collection*

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American Literature

THE RESEARCHER WILL FIND important materials on American literature in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The Library's rare American literature material is not comprehensive and this may seem strange to the outsider, but historical reasons exist for the situation. Early Library reports observed that "the American literature collections are weak in relation to the collections of American historical material." Until the 1940s much of the literature up to the first half of the twentieth century remained in the general collections, where the books were subjected to extensive use and consequent damage. Therefore most of our rare early American literature collections have come through gift.

The Library's most outstanding nineteenth-century collection is formed around the great American poet Walt Whitman. In 1942 a bequest from Carolyn Wells Houghton brought us copies of every publication Houghton cited in her *A Concise Bibliography of the Works of Walt Whitman*, among them approximately 100 copies of *Leaves of Grass*, including both issues of the 1855 first edition. The division added to this collection through the purchase of the Charles Feinberg gathering of Whitman materials, including first editions of most of Whitman's writings as well as works about Whitman. The Feinberg Collection of Whitman's manuscripts, housed in the Library's Manuscript Division, is the most extensive in existence. The combination of the printed works and manuscripts gives the Library of Congress the finest Whitman collection in the world.

Another example of a splendid gift of nineteenth-century fiction is the 1922 bequest from Mrs. Clarence W. Jones of the writings of Henry James (1843–1916). The 350 volumes include first American or British editions of his works, significant later editions, and volumes to which he contributed essays, short stories, and prefaces. The division has added to the collection such relevant pieces from the Library's holdings as proof pages of several novels that were deposited for copyright. One of the rarest pieces for the researcher to note is an 1882 privately printed copy of the dramatization of *Daisy Miller*, not publicly circulated.

Most recently, in the summer of 1992, Mrs. Frances R. Friedman presented the Library with splendid Mark Twain materials collected by her late husband. The Roy J. Friedman Mark Twain Collection numbers approximately 450 items, many of them rare and unique. Included are first editions of *Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn*, and many other Twain titles; presentation copies, such as *Joan of Arc*, autographed books; a select, but highly important, gathering of manuscript letters; and a manuscript chapter from *A Tramp Abroad*. The Friedman holdings have greatly enhanced the Twain collection and are yet another good example of the importance of donors in building the Library's collections.

Leaves

of

Grass.

Brooklyn, New York:
1855

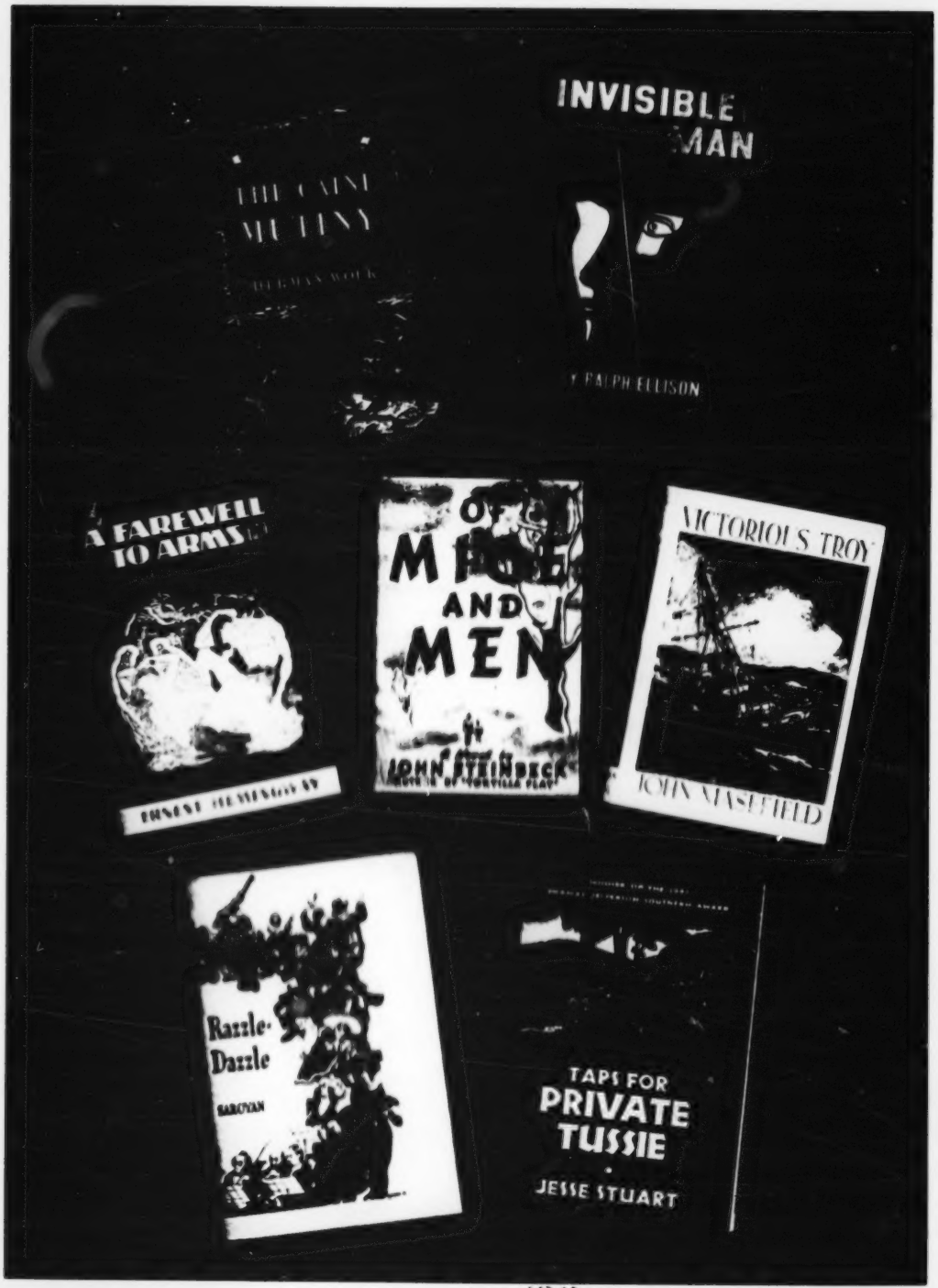
Walt Whitman. *Leaves of Grass* (Brooklyn, 1855). First edition, first issue of one of America's best known books of poems. The Library holds the world's best collection of Whitmaniana. *Carolyn Houghton Wells Whitman Collection*

The division has significant holdings of earlier American fiction. Over 40 percent of the titles mentioned in Lyle Wright's *American Fiction, 1774–1850*, including one of two known copies of Francis Hopkinson's *A Pretty Story Written in the Year of Our Lord 2774* (Williamsburg, 1774), are in the collections.

An impressive gift of American literature came in the Oliver Wendell Holmes (1841–1935) bequest in 1935. Consisting of the libraries of several generations of the Holmes family, the collection includes presentation volumes inscribed by James Russell Lowell, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Ralph Waldo Emerson. Here the researcher will also find such rarities as *Illustrations of the Athenaeum Gallery of Paintings* (1830) and the New York edition of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1866) bound with sheets of the suppressed English edition of the previous year. Many of the books contain handwritten comments by the famed chief justice and other members of his family.

Leonard Kebler's gift of first editions of American authors has gone a long way toward improving the quality of the Library's holdings. Among the Kebler gifts, a fine collection of Washington Irving and many of the more important books by Melville, Hawthorne, Emerson, Thoreau, Bryant, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, and Whittier are especially significant.

The Library has made great efforts to collect twentieth-century literature. Books that came to the Library before present quarters of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division opened in 1934 show the effects of poor storage



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conditions and unregulated use. Many were bound or rebound, or they were lacking dust jackets. The first attempt at upgrading the literature collections came in 1943 when Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish launched a program of transferring to the Rare Book Division the works of twenty-seven living American writers. The author list has now grown to more than two hundred, and the copyright office automatically sends to the division one copy of first editions of these writers.

Donors have played a vital role in building our modern American literature holdings. The gift of Herman Finkelstein comes immediately to mind. Finkelstein, longtime friend of the Library, gave approximately 300 important American literature first editions, including dust jackets, in immaculate condition. The gift contains splendid runs of the works of William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, Thomas Wolfe, and John Steinbeck. The Washington, D.C., painter and lithographer Prentiss Taylor had a long-standing relationship with the Library that lasted until his death in 1991. His gifts included large collections of the writings of Carl Van Vechten, Laura Benet, and Langston Hughes. Charles Feinberg has enriched the collections with a number of gifts. In addition to the Whitman material, Feinberg donated substantial runs of inscribed and signed books by Archibald MacLeish, Muriel Rukeyser, Louis Untermeyer, Mark Van Doren, and small gatherings of a number of twentieth-century poets, novelists, and literary critics. The Danish actor Jean Hersholt gave, along with collections of the writings of Hans Christian Andersen and Hugh Walpole, a significant batch of Sinclair Lewis material. The division also builds the literary collections by forming comprehensive collections of writers who have been poetry consultants and poet laureates, beginning with the first, Joseph Auslander in 1937, and up to Mona Van Duyn in 1992–93.

The division's collection of African-American literature includes one of the most celebrated of early black writers, Phillis Wheatley, who was educated by her Boston master and began writing poetry at the age of thirteen. In 1773, while Wheatley was being entertained by British nobility, her *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral* was published in London. In 1853, only one year after Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* had captured national attention, William Wells Brown (1815–84) published *Clotel, or the President's Daughter*, considered the earliest novel written by an African American. Tracing the misfortunes of three generations of slave women, Brown depicted the injustices of slavery and the destruction of the black family. Brown had escaped from his Kentucky slave master in his youth, was active on the antislavery circuit, and became a delegate to the World

The division's collections extend into the twentieth century as shown by this group of American literary first editions. *Herman Finkelstein Collection*

Peace Congress in 1849. Other black literary landmarks include Brown's *Escape*, the first play, and his *Three Years in Europe*, the first travel account by an African American. The division has the campfire edition of Brown's popular *Clotelle* (1864), intended by the publisher, journalist and abolitionist James Redpath, to "relieve the monotony" of camp life of the Union soldiers and "kindle their zeal in the cause of universal emancipation." The division also has the first novel written by a black woman in the United States—Harriet E. Wilson's *Our Nig* (1859).

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the Library was fortunate to have African-American staff members who gathered important examples of black literature. Most notable of these was Daniel A. P. Murray, mentioned above, who collected poems, plays, and songsters on black life for the period after Reconstruction. The poet Paul Lawrence Dunbar, another employee of the Library, often used ethnic dialects in his short stories and poems. The division has a dozen of his works, including *Folks from Dixie*, *Lyrics of Lowly Life*, and *Poems of Cabin and Field*. Among twentieth-century African-American authors that the division systematically collects are Maya Angelou, James Baldwin, Gwendolyn Brooks, Ralph Ellison, Chester Himes, Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, Toni Morrison, Alice Walker, and Richard Wright.

Any researcher in juvenilia will find in the division one of the largest and best collections in existence of rare American children's literature. Dating from the early eighteenth century to the present, these 18,000 volumes include a very broad representation of the works of such authors as Louisa May Alcott, Horatio Alger, Jr., Jacob Abbott (creator of the Rollo series), William Taylor Adams (Oliver Optic), Edward S. Ellis, Charles A. Fosdick (Harry Castlemon), and Harriet Mulford Stone Lothrop (Five Little Peppers series). J. K. Lilly, Jr., was the generous donor of many of these books.

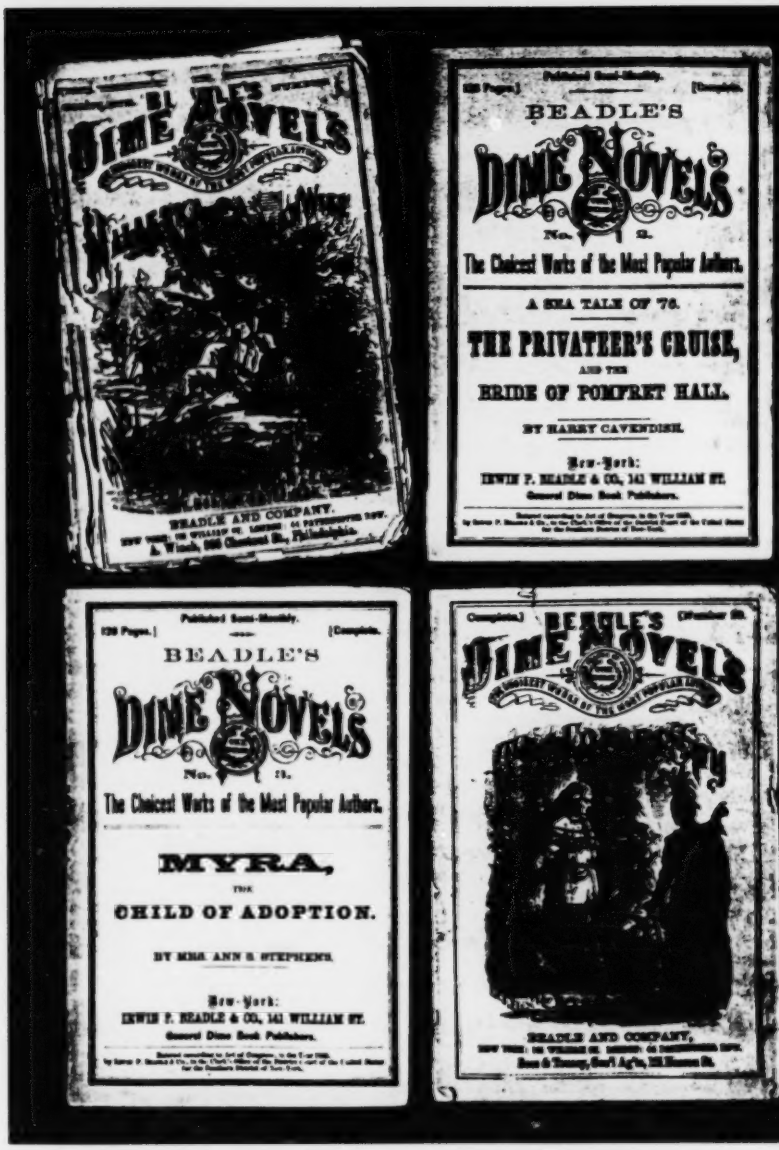
In 1941 Frank J. Hogan presented 86 rare pieces of juvenilia to the Library. Included in the gift was 1 of 3 known copies of Samuel G. Goodrich's *The Tales of Peter Parley about America* (Boston, 1827), the first native production which accented entertainment in a child's book as strongly as it did instruction. The Hogan gift also included 10 New England primers, the earliest of which is the very rare Providence edition of 1775, which contains the well-known childhood prayer "Now I lay me down to sleep," and the only known copies of the Boston primer of 1790. Another rarity in the Hogan gift was the earliest American edition of *Cock Robin's Death and Funeral* (Boston, ca. 1780).

For the student of American popular culture the Library's collection of dime novels is especially valuable. Among approximately 40,000 titles received

The division holds one of the country's largest collections of dime novels. Portrayed here is an assortment published by the House of Beadle.

through copyright the researcher can find popular attitudes on a great variety of social issues ranging from the Civil War period through the early twentieth century. The dime novel collection contains large numbers of detective adventures, society romances, rags-to-riches stories, songbooks, jokebooks, and handbooks. Similar in nature is our pulp fiction magazine collection—known as pulp fiction because of the poor quality wood pulp paper these magazines were printed on. The division holds the famous serials *Black Mask*, *Weird Tales*, and *Amazing Stories*, with stories by such famous authors as Raymond Chandler and Dashiell Hammett.

The division's large copyright records collection, dating from 1790 to the 1890s, is another important source for the study of American literature and the Anglo-American cultural heritage. These extensive holdings include court registration ledgers, deposited title pages, deposit copies, and ledgers from the Patent Office and the State Department that indicate that a copy of a published work had been deposited with them. Bibliographers and historians can benefit from copyright information about claimants, the identification of authors of pseudonymous or anonymous works, and the exact dates of registration. Deposited title pages help document the prepublication history of these works and often offer significant bibliographical details. Some registrations refer to books no longer extant or never published. The division keeps adding to these holdings as copyright records are periodically released from the Library's Copyright Office.



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Europe

FOLLOWING IN THE TRADITION of Thomas Jefferson, whose library contained numerous works on European history, politics, and culture, the Library of Congress has many comprehensive European collections. The rarest of these works come to the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

A special category of the division's European holdings is its collection of incunabula—books printed before 1501. Printed during the first decades of printing with movable type, these very rare and valuable books cover the whole spectrum of classical, medieval, and Renaissance knowledge and represent many of the highlights of the division's European materials. Over its nearly two-hundred-year history the Library of Congress has collected nearly 5,700 fifteenth-century books, the largest collection of incunabula in the western hemisphere. When Congress originally established its Library in 1800 and saw its collections destroyed by fire in 1814, it had no fifteenth-century books. Neither did the collection that Thomas Jefferson sold to Congress in 1815. This is not surprising because the books in the first Library served the need for general literature, and Jefferson primarily collected modern, scholarly editions in handy formats.

For the first fifty years or so after the acquisition of Jefferson's collection, the Library acquired incunabula very sparingly. The 1839 *Catalogue of the Library of Congress* lists only 2 incunabula: the *Chronecken der Sassen* (Mainz: Peter Schoeffer, 6 March 1492) and Ranulphus Higden's *Polychronicon* (Westminster: Wynkyn de Worde, 13 April 1495). The earliest incunabulum with a recorded date of acquisition is a 1478 edition of Astesanus de Ast's *Summa de casibus conscientiae* (Venice: Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, 18 March 1478). This volume, the gift of Obadiah Rich in 1840, is an example of the Library's serendipitous collecting of incunabula in the mid-nineteenth century.

The date that marks the real beginning of the incunabula collection at the Library of Congress is April 6, 1867, when the last shipment of Peter Force's library was received at the Capitol. His personal library held approximately 22,500 volumes, including 161 incunabula. The collection had some important books. The earliest imprint was Clement V's *Constitutiones* (Mainz: Peter Schoeffer, 8 October 1467); also included were a copy of Hartmann Schedel's *Liber chronicarum* (Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 12 July 1493) and Jenson's printing of Pliny's *Historia naturalis* (Venice: Nicolaus Jenson, 1472).

That same year, the Smithsonian Institution deposited its important book collection for safekeeping in the Library of Congress, which had been fireproofed following a disastrous fire in 1851. These books, including approximately 60 incunabula, are listed in the Library's 1868 catalog.

Konrad von Megenberg, *Buch der Natur* (Augsburg, 1481). A medieval Latin compendium of science that was edited and translated into German in the fourteenth century and was first printed in Augsburg in 1475. (*Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection*)

ABOVE: John Mandeville. *Itinerarium*. Augsburg, 1481. A book of pilgrimage, geographical lore, and marvels by a writer who is said to have made his eastern travels sometime toward the middle of the fourteenth century. *Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection*

OPPOSITE: Ulrich Richental. *Concilium zu Constanz*. Augsburg, 1483. A contemporary account of the Council of Constance (1414–18), an ecclesiastical gathering that had grappled with questions of unrest and reform a century before the Reformation. *Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection*

The next significant gathering of incunabula came in 1910 when the Library received on deposit the collection of John Boyd Thacher of Albany, New York. Thacher, following the example of earlier collectors of incunabula, collected specimens of the first or earliest work of fifteenth-century presses in order to demonstrate the diffusion of printing. Thacher set out to get at least one specimen from the over 1,000 identified presses in the fifteenth century. He was able to accumulate examples from approximately 500 of them. Shortly after his death, Emma Thacher deposited her late husband's collections at the Library of Congress. The deposit, later turned into a gift, had 904 incunabula, including 64 duplicates. Thacher's collecting method brought in major rarities, for instance Fust and Schoeffer's printing of Guillelmus Duranti's *Rationale divinorum officiorum* (Mainz: Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer, 6 October 1459), as well as items unrecorded at that time.

In 1926 the Library published a catalog listing important desiderata. The desiderata included 77 incunabula. In addition to a Gutenberg Bible and any fifteenth-century edition of the Columbus letter that announced the discovery of the New World, the list indicated the Library's need for a Mainz Psalter, the 1462 Fust and Schoeffer Bible, the 1476 Jenson Bible, *editiones principes* of Tacitus, Homer, and Aristophanes, and anything printed by the first English printer, William Caxton.

At this point Otto H. Vollbehr emerged from the wings. Vollbehr was a German industrial chemist turned book collector who at the close of World War I found himself with more assets than most. Either in his own collection or through consignment Vollbehr had control of thousands of incunabula. In 1926 Vollbehr came to the United States, bringing with him a collection of 3,000 incunabula to be exhibited at the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago. After the exhibition in Chicago, Vollbehr traveled with the collection by train to several other cities. His last stop was in Washington, and over 100 of the books were exhibited in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress. Vollbehr proposed that if a benefactor would step forward to buy the collection for an American institution for half the asking price of $1.5 million, he would donate the other half. In addition, he would include a complete copy of the Gutenberg Bible printed on vellum as one of the 3,000 incunabula.

The Gutenberg Bible which crowned Vollbehr's collection had had only three owners. The first owner was said to have been Johann Fust, who took it to Paris and sold it as a manuscript to a representative of the monks of Saint Blasius. It resided with the monks in the Black Forest until they had to move to St. Paul in

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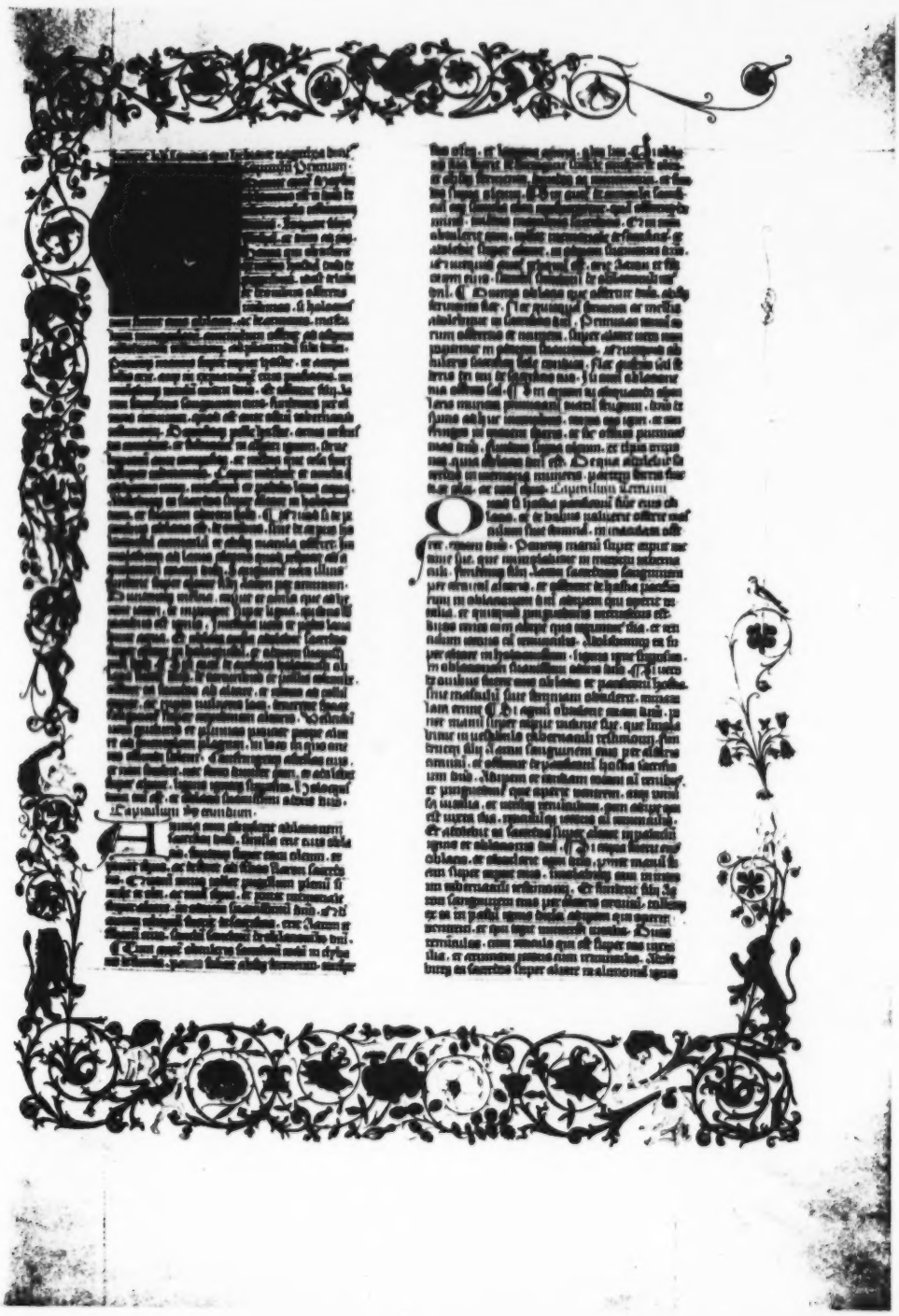

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Carinthia in the face of the Napoleonic army. Finally, in 1926, Otto Vollbehr purchased the three volumes from the monks for $250,000.

In December 1929, a bill was presented to Congress proposing that public funds be used to acquire the Vollbehr collection for the Library of Congress. In June 1930 Congress passed the bill and President Hoover signed it into law. Between July 15 and September 3 the Vollbehr books arrived at the Library of Congress. The Bible, one of three known perfect copies printed on vellum, is one of only a few items that are permanently on display in the Library.

The next giant step in collecting incunabula began in 1943 when the Library received the first installment of its greatest rare book gift—the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection. Rosenwald began collecting prints in 1926, and his first major book purchases came in 1928 when he bought from A. S. W. Rosenbach a group of German illustrated incunabula, among them *Die Cronica van der hilliger stat van Coellen* (The Cologne Chronicle) (Cologne: Johann Koelhoff, the Younger, 23 August 1499) and Koberger's printing of Jacobus de Varagine's *Legenda aurea sanctorum* (Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 5 December 1488). On the afternoon of March 5, 1929, he spent $404,700 at Rosenbach's on a variety of books, ranging from block books to William Blake. Early in 1930 Rosenwald returned to Rosenbach's and for $297,000 he bought 26 books that he knew would be available only once in a lifetime, including the 1488 Paris edition of Olivier de La Marche's *Le Chevalier delibere* (Paris: Guy Marchand or Antoine Caillaut for Antoine Verard, 8 August 1488), considered the finest illustrated French book of the fifteenth century.

In 1939 Rosenwald retired as chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck and Company and began to fulfill his dream of involvement with philanthropy and developing his tastes as a collector. Both of these pursuits converged in 1943 when Rosenwald presented his collections to the nation, retaining possession of them during his lifetime. The prints were given to the National Gallery of Art and the books to the Library of Congress. The initial Rosenwald book donation numbered about 500 choice items. Of these, 200 were incunabula, 37 of which were not reported in other American collections. The gifts continued until Rosenwald's death in 1979. The catalog of the collection that the Library published in 1977 includes 2,653 entries, of which 559 are incunabula.

Whereas the Vollbehr collection contains in-depth representation of every aspect of fifteenth-century printing, the Rosenwald incunabula are books of outstanding importance in extraordinary condition. Of the 77 incunabula on the 1926 desiderata list, 5 were acquired in the Vollbehr purchase and 12 came through Rosenwald gifts. From Rosenwald the Library acquired Johannes Bal-

ABOVE. Andreas Vesalius. *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem* (Basel, 1543). A monument of the scientific revolution, this work marks the divide between antique and modern renderings of the human anatomy. *Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection*

OPPOSITE. *Biblia latina* (Giant Bible of Mainz, 1452–53). A magnificent manuscript Bible which was written and illuminated in Mainz, Germany, around the same time that Gutenberg began the printing of his Bible. *Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection*

ABOVE: Nicolas de Nicolay. *Discours et histoire veritable des navigations, peregrinations et voyages, faicts en la Turquie* (Anvers, 1586). Nicolay was the royal geographer during the reign of Henry II. He was part of an embassy to Constantinople in 1551; and his reports of scenes and customs are an important source of sixteenth-century Europe's knowledge of the Near East. (*Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection*)

OPPOSITE: William Blake. *The Book of Urizen* (Lambeth: Printed by W. Blake, 1794 [i.e., 1815?]). A retelling of the genesis myth, written, illustrated, and printed by William Blake. (*Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection*)

bus's *Catholicon* (Mainz: [Epon. press (Johann Gutenberg?)] 1460), Fust and Schoeffer's 1462 *Biblia latina* (Mainz: Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer, 14 August 1462), the edition of Dante's *La Commedia* (Florence: Nicolaus Laurentii, Alamanus, 30 August 1481) with copper engravings ascribed to Baccio Baldini, and two of the Caxton imprints on the list. Altogether Rosenwald had 16 Caxton imprints.

The Rosenwald gifts brought the total number of copies of incunabula at the Library of Congress to nearly 5,700, where the count stands today.

We can look at incunabula as a single category because of their importance for the history of printing and the dissemination of knowledge during the printing revolution, but these early printed books are complemented by the other European holdings in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division that are extremely broad, equally significant, and in many areas comprehensive. Obtained in various ways, some not easily characterized, and perhaps less striking to a general reading public, this material nevertheless survives on our shelves for scholars to consult in their efforts to reconstruct the historical landscape of Europe, especially if that landscape is conceived broadly enough to include the nooks and crannies as well as the wide vistas. The collections offer the researcher opportunities to delve into a wide spectrum of fields, such as Russian history and literature, the Reformation, the history of science, magic, individual writers and thinkers, and many other areas.

Most obviously for a comprehensive national library, the division's European collections contain important mileposts in the history of ideas. For instance, the division holds first or early editions of works by Herodotus, Plato, Lucretius, Augustine, Andreas Vesalius, Nicolaus Copernicus, Ignatius of Loyola, Francesco Guicciardini, Giorgio Vasari, Tycho Brahe, René Descartes, Willam Harvey, Jacques-Benigne Bossuet, Blaise Pascal, Giambattista Vico, Carl von Linne, Montesquieu, Edward Gibbon, Immanual Kant, Mikhail Lomonosov, Edmund Burke, John Keats, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Jacob Burckhardt, Sigmund Freud, and Vladimir Nabokov.

Mention of only one of these authors will give the reader an idea of how we form some of our collections. The Library's Manuscript Division has been collecting the papers of Sigmund Freud for decades. In the 1970s the Rare Book and Special Collections Division began complementing these manuscripts with the selected purchase of Freud first editions and later revised editions. This collection of approximately 100 works contains a presentation copy of Freud's first book, *Zur Auffassung der Aphasien* (1891), and the first edition of his famous work

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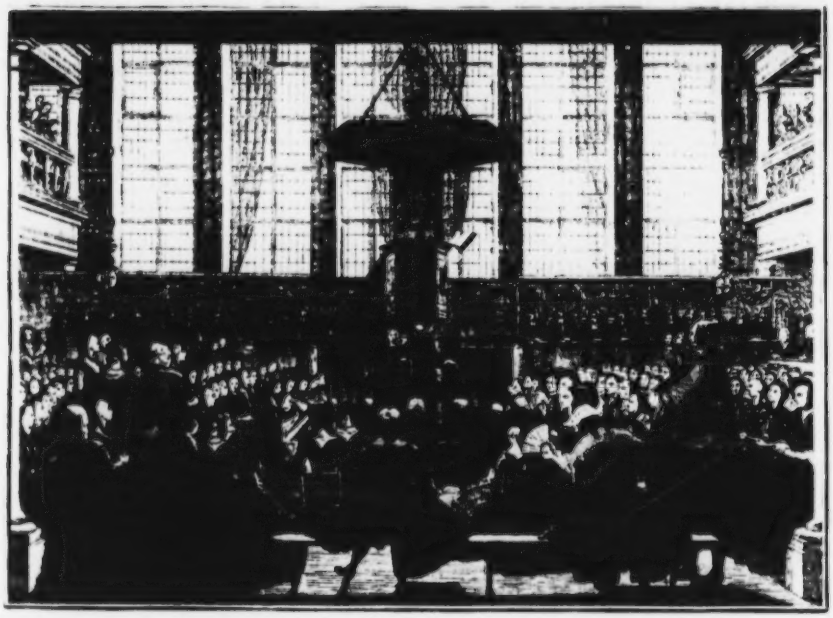


Cérémonies et coutumes religieuses de tous les peuples du monde (Amsterdam, 1728–43). A multivolume product of, and monument to, the anthropological ambitions and ecumenical appetites of the eighteenth-century West.

Die Traumdeutung (1900). The division also collected more than 50 books from Freud's own library, most bearing indications of ownership.

When we look over the scene from a slightly different angle—from that of subject rather than that of author—the uses of the collections become readily apparent. Mention of Vesalius, Copernicus, and Linnaeus suggests the history of science as a fruitful area of research in our collections; and indeed our strengths in this area are broad and deep. In like fashion, add Bede and any number of other history writers to figures already mentioned—Herodotus, Augustine, Guicciardini, Bossuet, Vico, Gibbon, Burckhardt—and historiography and the philosophy of history become food for scholarly thought in the Library's rare book stacks.

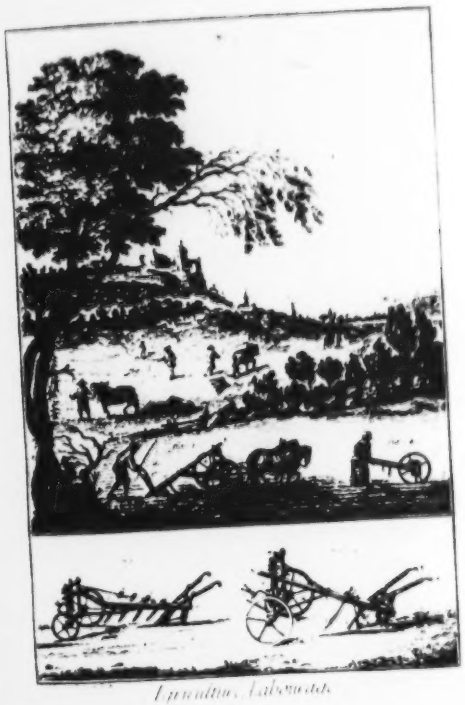
Travel is a topic in which the Library's collections are especially rich. From the period of early travel, one may cite such works as the *De consuetudinibus et conditionibus orientalium regionum* (Antwerp, 1484–85), a version of Marco Polo's exploits; several fifteenth-century editions of the guidebook *Mirabilia Romae*; and the *Peregrinatio* of Bernhard Breidenbach, an account of pilgrimage to the Holy Land that appeared in both Latin and German versions in the same year (Mainz, 1486)

and was soon thereafter rendered into other languages as well. The age of discovery is documented by the rich materials mentioned in the Americana section of this guide.

The coverage of discovery, exploration, and conquest remains impressive into the later stages of European expansion. For instance, James Cook's *A Voyage towards the South Pole, and round the World* (London, 1777) and Samuel White Baker's *The Albert N'yanza, a Great Basin of the Nile, and Exploration of the Nile Sources* (London, 1866). Also under the heading of travel and exploration the division holds an impressive variety of missionary accounts, ranging from Jesuit "relations" that begin to appear in the sixteenth century to works such as Pehr Hogstrom's *Beskrifning offwer de til Sweriges Krona lydande Lapmarker* (Stockholm, [1747]) and David Livingstone's *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa* (London, 1857). The technological transformation of travel is announced and chronicled in Barthelemi Faujas de Saint-Fond's *Description des experiences de la machine aerostatique de MM. de Montgolfier* (Paris, 1783–84). Three collections in the division focus on the history of travel: the John Boyd Thacher Collection and the Hans and Hanni Kraus Sir Francis Drake Collection contain rich material on the European intrusions into the wider world and on the competitions and contests among the European powers that joined in the conquests, and the Jefferson Patterson Collection has numerous nineteenth-century travel accounts. The Thacher Collection is also wide-ranging in other European material, two of its principal subjects being the European discovery of America and the history of the French Revolution. This collection also contains rich holdings of manuscripts of European notables with items dating from the early fourteenth century.

Also devoted to European materials, the Reformation Collection and the Luther Collection are small gatherings of material relating to sixteenth-century religious upheaval. Their principal but not exclusive strength is their number of Luther imprints, and their significance increases when they are placed in relation to other material in the division. The wide range of sixteenth-century material in the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, the Medieval and Renaissance Manuscript Collection, and the Library's immense collection of incunabula provide intellectual background to Reformation and Counter-Reformation currents of thought as well as material for assessing the crossover from medieval to modern culture and the coincident metamorphosis of a manuscript culture into a culture of print. Moreover, materials directly related to the Reformation collections are to be found in the general collections of the division. Early vernacular Bibles located outside of the Luther and Reformation Collections also have an obvious bearing on them.

Henry Walter Bates, *The Naturalist on the River Amazon* (London, 1864). Bates was an expert collector of New World insects and the author of this famous description of the natural habitats of Amazonia.



Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences . . . Paris, 1762– . The single most revealing summation of Enlightenment ideas and attitudes.

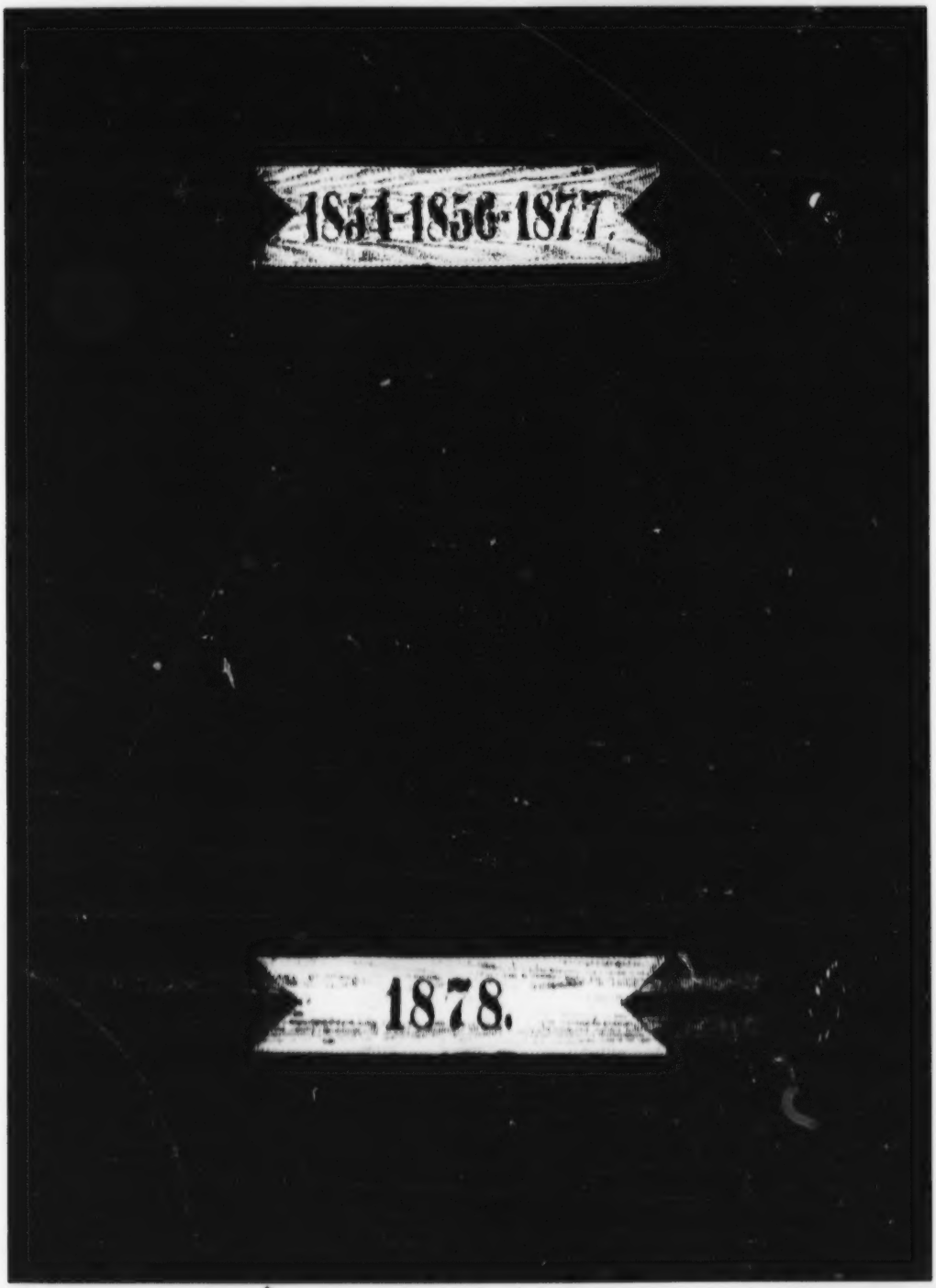
OPPOSITE: *Spisŏk imperatorskoĭ armiĭ, istoricheskoe opisanie*. St. Petersburg, 1800– . A history of the czar's regiment bound in a hussar's uniform with ribbons of the orders of St. Andrew and St. George. *Russian Imperial Collection*

Other European collections focus on the histories and literature of peoples defined largely by national language. The Accademia della Crusca Collection contains Italian publications ranging from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. The 1929 purchase of the Raymond Toinet Collection brought to the Library 2,500 volumes especially strong in seventeenth-century French literature. The Francis Longe Collection is a gathering of theatrical works printed in English in the period from 1607 to 1812. In the early 1930s the Library purchased 2,600 volumes from the book collections of the Romanov family. This Russian Imperial Collection reflects the reading interests of the Russian imperial family and the types of books they received as gifts. Also in the category of Russian history and literature is the Yudin Collection, purchased in 1906. Of the 80,000 volumes originally in the collection, the division houses approximately 4,000 of the rarest. Included are Dostoevsky's first published novel *Bednye liudi* (Poor people) (1847) and the first edition of A. N. Radishchev's critique of serfdom *Puteshestvie iz Peterburga v Moskvu* (A Journey from Saint Petersburg to Moscow) (1790), in which the author cites the 1776 Pennsylvania constitution on freedom of the press. The Early Bulgarian Imprint Collection contains approximately 600 books published while Bulgaria was under Turkish domination. Printed outside Bulgaria, these books helped keep the Bulgarian printed word alive during the period in which the Turks prohibited printing presses.

Other collections are arranged around the printed record of individual authors. The Danish actor Jean Hersholt presented the Library with a magnificent collection of first editions, manuscripts, and other material related to Hans Christian Andersen. This is the most comprehensive collection of Andersoniana in America. The Library formed its extensive collection of the writings of Rudyard Kipling through the donations of William Montelle Carpenter, Rear Admiral Lloyd H. Chandler, and Mrs. H. Dunscombe Colt. This gathering includes autograph manuscripts, letters, corrected galley proofs, and many early editions. Included are the earliest known draft of "Mowgli's Brothers," the first story in *The Jungle Book*, and a set of dessert plates on which Kipling painted fruit and wrote verse. Similar author collections include holdings of the writings of Cervantes, Jules Verne, and Hugh Walpole.

An interesting collection bearing upon twentieth-century history is the Third Reich Collection brought to the United States after World War II and including books from Adolph Hitler's library as well as from Nazi leaders Hummler, Goering, and others.

Several other collections, principally of a subject nature, have considerable



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WINTERGARTEN
Montag,
Vollständig neues Programm!
Pantzer Brothers, Akrobaten.
Ralph Johnstone . . . . . Bicyclist.
She . . . . . die 4 Elemente.
Renée Debanga . . . . Kaleidoskop-Tänzerin.
Hoshi Tokio . . . . . Japanertruppe.
Charlotte Mara . . . . . Creolische Sängerin.
Bachus Jacoby . . . . . Humorist.
Les Provençales . Französisch. Gesangs-Quartett.
Kassenöffnung 7 Uhr.
Beginn der Vorstellung 8 Uhr.
Entrée 1 Mark.
6. April:
Vollständig neues Programm!
Mlle. Miette, Pariser Strassensängerin.
La Belle Toledo, Spanische Tänzerin.
Harry Houdini
Fessel-Künstler.
Das Fest des Lucullus . . . . Ballet.
Der Biograph.
Der Vorverkauf findet täglich von 10 Uhr Vormittags bis 6 Uhr Nachmittags an der Kasse des Wintergartens, im Warenhaus Wertheim, Leipzigerstr. 132, im Künstlerdank, Unter den Linden 13, und im Invalidendank, Unter den Linden 24, statt.

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concentrations of both European and American material. George Fabyan, an eccentric cryptographer, bequeathed his collection to the Library in 1940. The collection includes significant works on cryptography as well as material relating to the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. It also has important English and continental printed items from the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries including two copies of the earliest edition of Johann Trithemius's *Polygraphia* (1518) and five editions, beginning in 1606, of his *Steganographia*. The John Davis Batchelder Collection, given to the Library in 1936, has a particularly broad historical sweep, touching many of the bases of printed history. It includes such items as the accounts of discovery in *De insulis nuper inventis . . . narrationes* (Cologne, 1532); Camille Desmoulins's *La France libre* (Paris, 1789); Walt Disney Productions' *Three Little Pigs* (Braille edition) (New York, 1934); and the *Japan Advertiser's Enthronement of the One Hundred Twenty-fourth Emperor of Japan* (Tokyo, 1928).

Both the Katherine Golden Bitting Collection on Gastronomy and the Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection are primarily concerned with gastronomy and the history of the kitchen and, between them, have gathered together several thousand European and American imprints. The Bitting gift, for instance, includes an Italian manuscript written about 1450, entitled "Libro de arte coquinaria composto per lo egregio maestro Martino," which in Latin translation appears as part of Platina's *De honestate voluptate* (1474), considered to be the first printed cookbook. Bartolomeo Scappi's *Opera* (Venice, 1605), with illustrations showing a fifteenth-century kitchen, Columella's *Les douze livres des choses rustiques* (Paris, 1556), Tobias Venner's *Via Recta ad vitam longem* (London, 1638), and the first American edition of *One Thousand Valuable Secrets in the Elegant and Useful Arts* (Philadelphia, 1795) provide a variety of gastronomic information.

Two significant gifts relating to magic and spiritualism also display the division's broad range of collecting. Harry Houdini bequeathed to the Library in 1926 approximately 4,350 books, pamphlets, and periodicals dealing with magic and the psychic. Included are manuscripts, newspaper clippings, posters, programs, catalogs, and other ephemera. In this collection we find such rarities as the second edition of *Hocus Pocus Junior* (London, 1635); an English translation of Giovanni Battista della Porta's *Magica naturalis* (London, 1658); Simon Witgest's *Naturalisches Zauber-buch* (Nuremberg, 1740); and *Breslaw's Last Legacy; or The Magical Companion* (London, 1791). The McManus-Young Collection of magica donated in 1955 further strengthened the Library's holdings in this field.

We should make some mention of the division's Bible Collection, which holds many items in 150 languages from the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries.

Wintergarten Poster (6 April 1901). This poster dates from the period of Houdini's early European successes. Visually rich, it also documents the international, highly diversified context within which the magician performed. (*McManus-Young Collection*)

This splendid gathering helps to document the history of ideas, of religion, of art, and of printing and book illustration—part of the cultural history of modern Europe and other cultures. The size of the collection is impressive, but more striking are individual items that qualify as gems. These include the Complutensian Polyglot Bible (6 vols. Alcala, 1514–17); the edition of the Greek Bible, done at Venice in 1518, which was the *editio princeps* of the complete Greek text (if one excepts the Alcala polyglot, which was not issued until 1520); a sixteenth-century edition (Lugduni, 1543) of Peter Comestor's *Historia scholastica*; and the Eliot Indian Bible, the first Bible printed in America (1663). A recent addition to this collection is a spectacular 1702 Dutch Bible with over 160 hand-colored engravings by Romeyn de Hooghe, perhaps the greatest Dutch engraver and book illustrator of the latter part of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries.

While rich European materials, manuscript and printed, are to be extracted from specific collections that can be identified as essentially "European" in character as well as from the general divisional holdings, there still remain European materials of a high order and of not negligible quantity in other specific collections that might go uncombed because of their essentially American character.

Perhaps the clearest example of this is the Jefferson Library, the foundation collection of the congressional library. At the time of its purchase in 1815, complaints were heard that Jefferson's shelves "had too many books in foreign languages." And indeed, in its books of history and political economy and in its texts and translations of the ancient classics, Jefferson's library, by its character and range and by the variety of the languages in which its books are written, reflects a library of a typical reader of the European Enlightenment, whether in fact such a figure lived on the continent or in the backwoods. Jefferson's copy of Louis Cousin's *Histoire de Constantinople* (8 vols.; Paris, 1685), a quite rare work in today's world and market, is only one example of the European surprises that American collections can hold.

Another, from the Franklin Collection, is Benjamin Franklin's own copy of Pierre Simon Fournier's *De l'origine et des productions de l'imprimerie primitive* (Paris, 1759). The Theodore Roosevelt Hunting Library holds a copy of Jean de Clamorgan's *La Chasse du loup* (Paris, 1566) and a copy of Robert de Salnove's *La Venerie royale* (Paris, 1655), to mention only two examples of Roosevelt's copies of European books concerning the wilds. The Woodrow Wilson Library Collection and the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library Collection also hold items significant to the history of European thought and civilization.

Nekcsei-Lipocz Bible. Latin Bible probably written and decorated in Hungary, ca. 1333–40.

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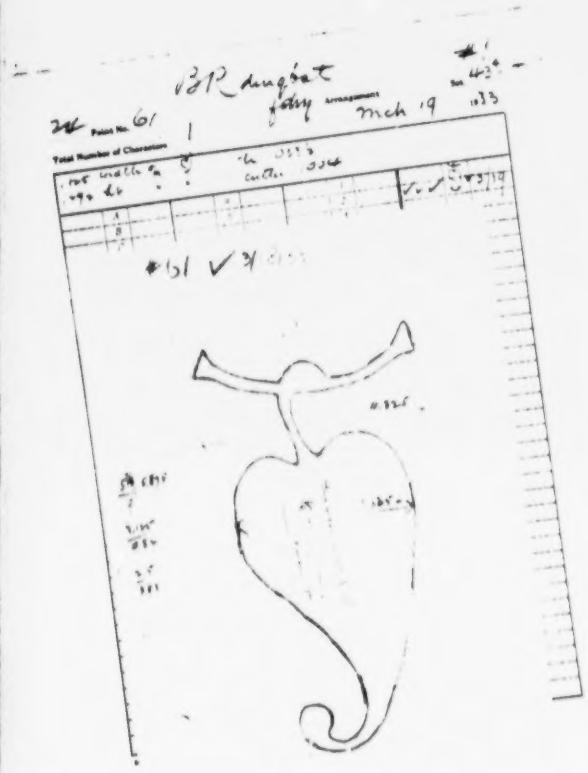

PREFACE

The following essay on the life of the Franciscan Friar, who earned a considerable reputation as a mathematician in the latter half of the 15th century, has here been attempted because the author left, among [illegible]led: *De Divina Propor[illegible]*
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tha[illegible]would be only fair to the memory of Fra Luca that his
prior alphabet, with his directions for making it, should be
made equally available to Members. Accordingly, Pacioli's
alphabet is herewith reproduced in the size of the original,
and printed with a translation of the Friar's instructions.
Mr Bruce Rogers, designer of the editions of the alphabets
of Durer and of Tory, is responsible for the typistry (as he
perversely calls it) of the present volume also. In this con-
nexion I should like to offer my thanks to the Committee of
the Grolier Club for their readiness to authorise the printing
of the book in England at the University Press, Cambridge.

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The Book Arts

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS has a strong concentration of materials relating to the production of finely crafted and beautifully illustrated books. Even as we move farther into the electronic "library without walls," the Library remains strongly committed to collecting the printed word with an emphasis on the blending of design, type, and illustration.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division holds the collections of two of the greatest American book designers of the first half of the twentieth century: Frederic Goudy and Bruce Rogers. The first, Frederic Goudy (1865–1947), commands a special place in the American book arts. In addition to his work as printer, book designer, and author, he was the first American to make the designing of type a separate profession. He was successful and prolific, designing 124 different typefaces and executing many of these from the drawing stage to the casting. Goudy and his wife, Bertha, operated the Village Press from 1903 to 1939. The press produced books of high quality with compelling designs. Printing and type design for Goudy were activities that required all of the skills of fine craftsmanship while still operating in the framework of the Machine Age.

In 1944 the Library of Congress purchased from Frederic and Bertha Goudy their collection of books, original type designs, drawings, type specimens, and ephemera. This collection was supplemented in 1975 by the purchase of a collection of manuscripts relating to Goudy. These files are of special importance since the original Goudy purchase was weak in these materials as a consequence of disastrous fires that raged in Goudy's workshops in 1908 and 1939. The Goudy Collection is substantial. It contains about 150 items from the Village Press: drawings, proofs, and specimens of the 124 typefaces that Goudy designed; Goudy's personal library with particular strength in fine printing from 1890 to 1944; and a collection of manuscripts amounting to nearly 3,200 items.

Two of the more interesting books in the collection are the first book of the Village Press, William Morris's essay *Printing*, and Filson Young's *The Lover's Hours*, of which only three copies survived the devastating fire of 1908. The collection contains some interesting association copies. Bruce Rogers's famous printing of *Fra Luca da Pacioli* contains production materials for a small type ornament that Goudy provided for the book. Goudy's copy of the Grabhorn Press *Leaves of Grass* (printed in Goudy Newstyle type) was inscribed to Goudy and autographed by all of the members of the press.

Bruce Rogers (1870–1957) is represented in the division by two remarkably diverse and rich collections relating to his type and book designs and printing activities. Rogers grew up in Indiana and after graduating from Purdue Univer-

Stanley Morison, *Fra Luca di Pacioli* (New York, 1933). Drawing and pattern of a dingbat by Frederic Goudy. It was commissioned by Bruce Rogers who was the designer of the book.

DESCENT

You had to strip off Germany
The crisp shirt with its crossed lightnings
And go underground.
You were forced to strip off Israel
The bodice woven of the hairs of the cactus
To be bullet-proof, and go deeper.
You had to strip off Russia
With those ear-rings worn in honour
Of Eugene Onegin. And go deeper.
You had to strip off British Columbia
And the fish-skin mock-up waterproof
From the canneries, with its erotic motif
Of porcupine quills that pierced you
And came with you, working deeper
As you moved deeper.
Finally you had to strip off England
With your wedding rings
And go deeper.
Then suddenly you were abandoned
By the gem-stones (rubies, emeralds) that you had hoarded
In a fold of paper
At the back of a drawer: you had thought
These would protect you at the end.

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sity, worked as a newspaper illustrator. It soon became apparent that he had a special talent for designing title pages, and he went to work for the Riverside Press and Houghton Mifflin. During the years between 1917 and 1919 he worked in England, spending some of that time as typographic adviser to the Cambridge University Press. He designed a typeface called Centaur in 1915 and printed a few books, notably T. E. Lawrence's translation of Homer's *Odyssey*, but his greatest achievements were in the area of book design. It is in this field, in both commercial and limited editions, that the division's holdings are strongest.

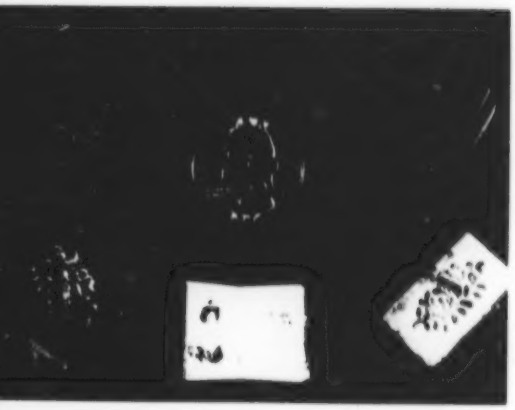
The Bruce Rogers Library was given to the Library of Congress in 1989 by the Pforzheimer Foundation of New York. Carl Pforzheimer had purchased the library from the Rogers estate in 1958. The collection contains drawings, manuscripts, books designed by Rogers, and the books that he collected for his personal library.

In 1958, S. R. Shapiro presented to the Library a collection of materials relating to Bruce Rogers. This collection focuses especially on the period between 1897 and 1912, when Rogers served as the art director of Houghton Mifflin and the Riverside Press. It contains 226 volumes, 114 miscellaneous items, and 790 manuscripts. The collection has an interesting file of correspondence between Rogers and H. Watson Kent of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, including an unpublished manuscript entitled "E-pistoleary Letter's to My Co-respondents Written on My Tipewriter by Gess Who?" In addition to these collections the Library of Congress has a unique copy of Rogers's Oxford Lectern Bible. This copy was underwritten by friends of Bruce Rogers for presentation to the Library. It was printed on a paper made specially in England from Japanese fibers and bound in pigskin to a design made by Rogers.

The Goudy and Rogers Collections are outstanding examples of materials from twentieth-century book designers. The division's collections on the book arts also contain other complementary collections for the researcher on the history of the book. Harrison Elliott (1879–1954) was the most prominent maker of handmade paper in America during the early years of the twentieth century. He spent many years working for the Japan Paper Company, a New York importing firm. Elliott designed and commissioned hundreds of paper specimens and was a prolific writer on the history of papermaking. In 1954 Elliott donated his study collection, built up over forty years, to the Library of Congress. The collection contains many materials relating to twentieth-century papers. For the most part, Elliott collected these materials as part of his day-to-day business activities. He also had a fine collection of specimens of historical papers. The col-

OPPOSITE TOP. Ted Hughes. *Capriccio Poems* (Leeds, Mass., 1990). From the division's extensive Gehenna Press Collection, with engravings by Leonard Baskin. *Courtesy of the Gehenna Press*

OPPOSITE BOTTOM. Keith Smith. *Book 91* (Barrytown, N.Y.: Space Heater Multiples, 1982). In this artist's book the "text" is composed of strings which move from cover to cover through the pages of the book.



ABOVE. The division has custody of all books in the Library ten centimeters or less in height. Pictured here is an assortment of these miniature books.

OPPOSITE TOP. Charles G. Finney. *The Circus of Dr. Lao* (Newark, Vt., 1984). With production materials produced by Claire Van Vliet who did the relief etchings and printed the text under her Janus Press imprint. *Janus Press Collection*

OPPOSITE BOTTOM. Timothy Ely. *Optical Allotaxis 2* (1987). A one-of-a-kind artist's book written in an imaginary language and printed by the author.

lection is especially strong in early American papers. Elliott was a close personal friend of Dard Hunter, the authority on papermaking, and the collection contains correspondence and memorabilia relating to this friendship. The collection contains approximately 4,500 paper specimens and 5,800 objects, photographs, trade journals, and other secondary materials.

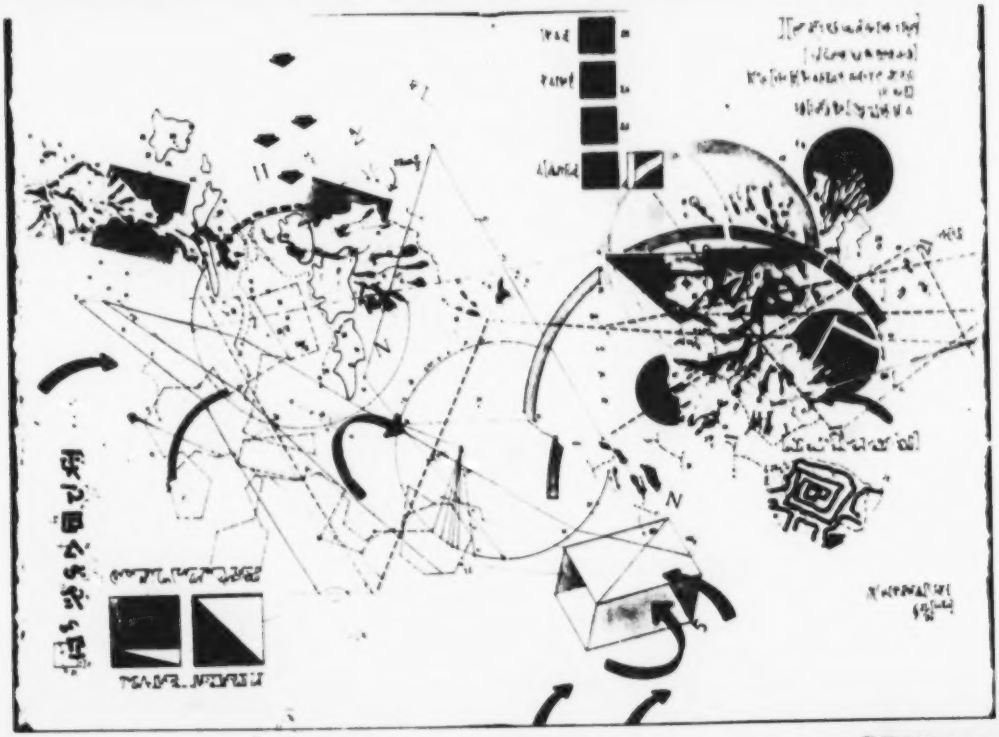
Claire Van Vliet is one of the most important book designers and artists of the last half of the twentieth century. Since 1955 she has produced books of outstanding quality and creativity at her Janus Press. Currently located in West Burke, Vermont, in a renovated farmhouse, the press remains today the same one-woman operation that it has been for nearly forty years. Van Vliet's untiring energy is evident in all of her work but especially in her edition of Kafka's *The Country Doctor* and her 1984 printing of *The Circus of Doctor Lao*. In 1990 Claire Van Vliet was given an achievement and creativity award by the MacArthur Foundation.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division and Lessing J. Rosenwald collected the output of the Janus Press from its earliest days, and in 1991 the division acquired the entire Janus Press archive. The collection is organized by individual books of the press and for each book there exist drawings, proofs, layouts, and designs. Claire Van Vliet continues to print books and the division will receive materials relating to all further projects.

The Janus Press Collection is an outstanding example of the division's strengths in the area of fine printing. We have a long history of collecting the best in contemporary bookmaking and have been building our holdings of private presses through copyright deposit, purchase, and gift. We have especially extensive collections of the Kelmscott, Officina Bodoni, Golden Cockerel, Arion, and Tragara presses.

Much of the division's collecting was done quite consciously as the books were produced. Copies of the monuments of modern fine printing, the Kelmscott *Chaucer*, *The Four Gospels* from the Golden Cockerel Press, and the Cranach Press *Hamlet*, all came to the Library within a few years of publication. For years the Library also maintained a standing order with the Officina Bodoni in Verona and in the process developed one of the finest collections of the output of this important modern printing operation.

Over the years, through active current acquisitions, copyright deposits, major purchases, and substantial gifts such as the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, the Library of Congress has added to its collection many modern books distinguished by their physical characteristics. A number of special methods and ingredients are used in these productions. The printer must select a typeface appro-



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Joseph Heller. *Catch 22* (New York, 1962–74). Seven different printings done over the years drawn from the division's archival set of Dell paperbacks. *Dell Paperback Collection*

priate for the size, layout, and content of the book. Many of the distinctive typefaces attractive to fine printers can be printed only at slow speeds and on dampened paper. Fine printers often select handmade papers whose texture, in combination with a carefully controlled type impression, allows the printed page to become three-dimensional. The impression is achieved by using a printing press, often a handpress, which can be adjusted in minute gradations. This necessarily slow and exacting process, along with a rich, black ink, creates a page that sparkles. Fine printing sets standards for commercial printers as they use new printing technologies and allows readers to recognize how a well-printed book should look.

The focus of the Fine Printing Collection has necessarily been on American books, although not exclusively. American presses such as the Grabhorn Press, the various presses operated by Victor Hammer, and the Spiral Press are quite complete. We collect comprehensively current works done by Andrew Hoyem at the Arion Press, Leonard Baskin at the Gehenna Press, and Walter Hamady at the Perishable Press. The British presses of the Arts and Crafts Movement are found in strength. Recent acquisitions of an archival set of the output of the Scottish Tragara Press and a complete collection of the Red Hen Press show the continuing Anglo-American connection in fine printing.

We can mention a few other collections that enrich the division's collection of printing and publishing history. Lester Douglas was director of art and printing for *Nation's Business* and served in the same capacities for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1949 the Library of Congress mounted an exhibition of his work. Following the exhibition, 100 items came to the division, including original drawings, proofs, trial pages, completed books, and advertising ephemera.

The Stone and Kimball Collection is a representative gathering of the output of the Chicago publishing firm that was celebrated for its careful design for commerical work. The influence of William Morris is very evident. The firm published 306 books during its glory days (1897–1905) and the division's collection holds 182 of these.

In 1976, Western Publishing Company of Racine, Wisconsin, presented the Library with an archival set of more than 6,000 Dell paperbacks published from the 1930s to the mid-1970s. The collection is arranged by serial number and allows researchers to study the development of cover design and marketing.

The division holds the only complete collection (1,324 titles) of the books published during World War II for the American Armed Forces. The Armed Services Editions were a powerful force in the development of the paperback published after the war.

The Illustrated Book

When Lessing J. Rosenwald presented his magnificent collection of illustrated books to the Library of Congress between 1943 and 1979, it included his earliest book purchases, which were fifteenth-century German illustrated books corresponding to his interest in early woodcut prints. Rosenwald's collecting interests soon expanded from incunabula to encompass eighteenth-century French books, the works of William Blake, and the livre d'artiste.

Rosenwald bought his books individually, and each displays his attention to superb condition and remarkable impressions of illustrations. In certain areas he bought comprehensively. A few such caches are worth special note. Rosenwald purchased an amazing number of block books—10 in number—that appeared in northern Europe about the same time as the earliest books printed from movable type. The collection also contains a 1473 printing of *Speculum humanae salvationis* that combines block-book printing and printing with movable type in the same book. Rosenwald's holdings contain a rich vein of William Caxton imprints, including a recently discovered Caxton indulgence that was previously unknown. Another great rarity is the only known complete copy of Braccelli's *Bizarrie di varie figure* printed in Italy in 1624 with extraordinary illustrations that seem to foreshadow the much later movements of cubism and surrealism. The list of twentieth-century books with special features is long and impressive. One example is a copy of the Cranach Press edition of Virgil's *Les Eglogues* with sketches and proofs by Aristide Maillol.

Rosenwald had an extensive collection of livres d'artiste. Since the arrival of his collection at the Library of Congress in 1979–80, the division has continued to collect materials which combine literary and pictorial expression. The essential ingredients of livres d'artiste are original graphic works, limited print runs, and careful production. There exists today considerable activity in this field, and the Library has acquired some extraordinarily fine examples of contemporary art expressed through the medium of the book.

The Rosenwald Collection brought such important livres d'artiste as Verlaine's *Parallèlement* illustrated by Pierre Bonnard and Picasso's illustrated edition of Balzac's *Le chef-d'oeuvre inconnu*. Later additions like Matisse's *Jazz* and a complete collection of the output of Pierre Lecuire, who works as poet, typographer, and publisher, continue the grand tradition of the livre d'artiste. Work in this field has expanded geographically, and the creativity has been boundless. In his *Book 91*, Keith Smith experiments with strings so that space, patterns, and shadows are formed as the viewer "reads." The American printer, artist, and binder

Achille *s'estant sauvé des eaux du* Xanthe, *et ayant tué le malheureux* Hector, *il l'attache inhumainement à son char et l'entraine indignement ainsi à la vue des* Troyens.

Illiade d'Homere Liure XXII. p. 279. 290. 295. &c.

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Lessing J. Rosenwald Room of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. *Photograph by Reid Baker*

Timothy Ely has produced a group of choice artists' books, and the division's copy of his one-of-a-kind *Optical Aleutians* is an example of the use of the physical book as a vehicle for contemporary creativity.

* * * * *

This narrative has only touched on the variety of riches that the Rare Book and Special Collections Division holds. We owe the fact that the nation has such a valuable gathering of rare materials to a combination of generous donors who believed in the value of the Library of Congress as the outstanding research library in the world and a long history of Library staff members who had the talents that led them to identify and acquire rare, important, scarce, and valuable items. The Rare Book and Special Collections Division continues to this day and will continue in the future this tradition of collecting and making accessible to the public its valuable and unique resources.

To give the reader a somewhat different perspective on our holdings, we present the following list of separately maintained special collections, as well as those materials dispersed throughout the general rare collections. Accompanying each entry is a brief note describing the collection and the approximate number of items.

OPPOSITE. Bernard Picart. *Dessins pour l'Iliade d'Homere* (1710). The high, almost severe, classicism of eighteenth-century art renders visible and immediate the poetry and scenes of classical western literature. (*Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection*)

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List of Special Collections

ACCADEMIA DELLA CRUSCA COLLECTION (1,134 titles dispersed throughout the division's collection). Italian-language publications representing the best usage of Italian in the humanities and sciences, 1500–1887.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN PAMPHLET COLLECTION (274 titles). Nineteenth-century American pamphlets (some by African authors) relating to issues such as slavery, Reconstruction, colonization, and emigration to Liberia.

AMATEUR PUBLICATIONS (112 titles). Amateur publications by early twentieth-century young journalists.

AMERICAN ALMANAC COLLECTION (3,896 titles). American almanacs from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MAGAZINES COLLECTION (3,872 titles). American and European magazines from the seventeenth to the early twentieth century.

AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES (121 titles dispersed in the division's collection). Guidebooks for each state, including Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, published by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, 1940–42.

AMERICAN IMPRINTS, 1640–1800 (10,990 titles). Books and pamphlets printed in the United States between 1640 and 1800.

ANARCHISM COLLECTION (341 titles). Books relating to the study of anarchy between 1850 and 1970.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY COLLECTION (272 titles). Personal library of Susan B. Anthony containing inscribed and autographed volumes of feminist and antislavery literature.

ARCHIVE OF FRENCH PUBLISHING PROSPECTUSES COLLECTION (1,000 items). Nineteenth-century prospectuses from European publishing firms (chiefly from France and Belgium, 1830–1870).

ARMED SERVICES EDITIONS COLLECTION (1,319 titles). Archival set of paperbacks published for the American Armed Forces, 1943–47.

ARTISTS' BOOKS COLLECTION (155 titles). Modern artists' books, many with original graphic art.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON'S "BIRDS OF AMERICA" COLLECTION. One set of unbound plates from "Birds of America" housed individually in mylar folders; one set of bound plates.

AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTION (40 titles). Manuscripts, proofs, and various states of publications by miscellaneous authors received as gifts over the years.

PAUL AVRICH COLLECTION (10,250 items). American and European anarchist publications issued after 1900.

CHARLES EDWARD BANKS COLLECTION (55 items). American and English genealogical material, chiefly in manuscript notes and clippings.

JOHN DAVIS BATCHELDER COLLECTION (1,955 print and nonprint items). Books, manuscripts, and other material assembled by John Davis Batchelder on the history of western culture. Includes 42 incunabula.

BIBLE COLLECTION (1,471 titles). Early editions and rare issues of the Bible in numerous languages.

BIG LITTLE BOOK COLLECTION (534 titles). Popular children's books, mid-twentieth century.

KATHERINE GOLDEN BITTING COLLECTION ON GASTRONOMY (4,346 titles). Publications and manuscripts on gastronomy, fifteenth through twentieth centuries.

BOLLINGEN FOUNDATION COLLECTION (621 titles). Publications of the Bollingen Foundation.

BOOKPLATE COLLECTION (150 bookplates). Bookplates designed by twentieth-century Russian artists.

BROADSIDE COLLECTION (30,500 items). Mostly single-sheet publications from Europe and the Americas (with the vast majority from the United States) dating from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries.

BROADSIDE SONG COLLECTION (4,525 items). Nineteenth-century musical lyrics in English.

WILLIAM MONTELLE CARPENTER-KIPLING COLLECTION (1,675 items). Early editions of Kipling's works, manuscripts, notebooks, etc.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT COLLECTION (375 titles). Library of Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

MIGUEL DE CERVANTES COLLECTION (400 volumes dispersed in the division's collection). Rare editions of Cervantes in eight different languages, the gift of Leonard Kebler.

LLOYD H. CHANDLER-KIPLING COLLECTION (415 items). Early editions of Kipling's work, manuscripts, photographs, scrapbooks, etc.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE COLLECTION (325 titles dispersed in the division's collection). Books on the foundation of the Christian Science Church, received through either copyright deposit or donation.

H. DUNSCOMBE COLT-KIPLING COLLECTION (1,500 items). Early editions of Kipling's works including books, letters, manuscripts, and memorabilia.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA COLLECTION (1,812 titles). Publications issued in the South during the Civil War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA COLLECTION: CONFEDERATE SONGS (158 broadsides). Southern ballads about the Civil War.

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECH COLLECTION (3,750 speeches). Speeches delivered by members of Congress between 1825 and 1940.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BROADSIDE COLLECTION (21 pieces). Broadsides and other documents related to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the ratification of the new Constitution, and the creation of the Bill of Rights.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS BROADSIDE COLLECTION (260 pieces). Broadsides and other documents pertaining to the work of the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War and Confederation periods.

HOWARD DEARSTYNE COLLECTION (432 items). Printed material transferred from the Dearstyne Papers in the Manuscript Division.

DELL PAPERBACK COLLECTION (6,501 titles). Archival set of Dell paperbacks, from the 1930s to the 1970s.

CHARLES DICKENS COLLECTION (dispersed in the division's collection). First editions of Charles Dickens' works included in the Leonard Kebler gift.

DIME NOVEL COLLECTION (40,000 titles). Popular paperback fiction from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

DOCUMENTS OF THE FIRST FOURTEEN CONGRESSES (12,922 titles). Congressional documents, 1789–1817.

LESTER DOUGLAS COLLECTION (98 items). Printed material designed and donated by Lester Douglas.

SIR FRANCES DRAKE COLLECTION (60 items). Early books, manuscripts, maps, and memorabilia related to the explorations of Sir Francis Drake.

WILBERFORCE EAMES COLLECTION (103 items). Nineteenth-century religious tracts in various languages (i.e., Tamal and Bulgarian).

EARLY COPYRIGHT RECORD COLLECTION (615 titles; 44,032 title pages). U.S. copyright registers and accession records, 1790–1870.

EARLY PRINTING COLLECTION (462 titles). Books printed between 1501 and 1520.

HARRISON ELLIOTT COLLECTION (4,500 specimens and 5,800 secondary sources). Paper specimens, personal papers, and research material relating to the history of papermaking.

ENGLISH PRINTING COLLECTION (1,613 titles). Books printed in England between 1521 and 1641.

GEORGE FABYAN COLLECTION (1,550 titles). Early editions of works of seventeenth-century English literature and publications relating to cryptography.

CHARLES FEINBERG-WHITMAN COLLECTION (488 titles). Early editions of Walt Whitman's works.

FINE BINDINGS FILE (20 titles). Books noted for their fine bindings.

HERMAN FINKELSTEIN COLLECTION (500 titles). Twentieth-century American literature.

FORE-EDGE FILE (44 titles dispersed in the division's collection). Books with paintings on the fore-edge.

FOREIGN ALMANAC COLLECTION (672 titles). Almanacs printed in various countries, with the majority from England.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN COLLECTION (850 titles). Publications written, printed, edited, or published by Benjamin Franklin.

FRANKLIN BOOK PROGRAM COLLECTION (3,980 titles in remote storage). Archival set of Franklin Program publications of American books translated into Middle Eastern and Asian languages.

SIGMUND FREUD COLLECTION (187 titles). Early editions of Freud's writings.

ROY I. FRIEDMAN MARK TWAIN COLLECTION (450 items). Manuscripts, first editions, pirated editions, and other material by and relating to Mark Twain.

FREDERIC W. GOUDY COLLECTION (2,490 items). Personal library, papers, and publications of type designer Frederic Goudy.

GRYPHIUS COLLECTION (135 titles). Books printed by Sebastianus Gryphius in Lyons in the sixteenth century.

LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY COLLECTION (95 titles). Late nineteenth-century works by this American poet and essayist.

HENRY HARRISSE COLLECTION (414 items). Publications pertaining to the early exploration of America.

HAWAIIAN IMPRINT COLLECTION (353 volumes). Early nineteenth-century imprints from Hawaii.

HANS HERSHOLT COLLECTION (963 items). Early editions of Hans Christian Andersen's writings and his papers; first editions of the writings of Hugh Walpole and Sinclair Lewis and related papers; publications related to the Nazi occupation of Denmark.

MARTIN HERTZ GIFT (2 scrapbooks). World War II propaganda ephemera.

FRANK J. HOGAN COLLECTION (86 titles). Instructional texts, early nineteenth-century paperbound books, and rare juvenile American publications.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES LIBRARY COLLECTION (12,126 items). Book collection of the Holmes family.

HARRY HOUDINI COLLECTION (10,455 items). Publications, scrapbooks, and other materials relating to spiritualism and magic from the library of Harry Houdini.

CAROLYN WELLS HOUGHTON WHITMAN COLLECTION (316 items). Early editions of the works of Walt Whitman.

HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE (HUAC) COLLECTION (4,000 pamphlets). Pamphlets collected by HUAC, many of which the committee deemed "un-American."

INCUNABULA COLLECTION (3,797 titles). Books printed between 1455 and 1501.

INTERNATIONAL MARK TWAIN SOCIETY COLLECTION (729 items). Publications from the International Mark Twain Society.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S WORKS (dispersed in the division's collection). Rare editions of Washington Irving's works donated by Leonard Kebler.

HENRY JAMES COLLECTION (132 titles). Early editions of Henry James's works.

JANUS PRESS COLLECTION (1,000 items). Archival materials relating to book production by Claire Van Vliet at the Janus Press.

THOMAS JEFFERSON LIBRARY COLLECTION (2,675 titles). Thomas Jefferson's personal library purchased by Congress in 1815.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SUPPLEMENT COLLECTION (134 titles). Books owned by Thomas Jefferson but not part of the 1815 sale.

JUVENILE COLLECTION (18,200 items). Children's books dating from the early eighteenth century to the present.

RUDYARD KIPLING COLLECTION (5,089 items). Early editions of Kipling's works, manuscripts, notebooks, photographs, and memorabilia from the Carpenter, Chandler, and Colt estates.

HANS P. AND HANNI KRAUS COLLECTION (60 items). Early books, manuscripts, maps, and memorabilia related to the explorations of Sir Francis Drake.

L.C. ARCHIVAL COLLECTION (10,000 items). Library of Congress publications.

LINCOLN COLLECTION (64 titles). Publications given to the Library by the descendants of Abraham Lincoln.

LITTLE BLUE BOOK COLLECTION (854 titles). Archival set of Little Blue Books.

FRANCIS LONGE COLLECTION (331 titles). Published theatrical works in English, 1607–1812.

MARTIN LUTHER COLLECTION (285 titles). Early works attributed to Martin Luther.

M & S COLLECTION (10,000 items). Twentieth-century radical publications.

JAMES MADISON PAMPHLET COLLECTION (9 portfolios). Pamphlets and broadsides relating to James Madison.

MANUSCRIPT PLAYS COLLECTION (2,062 typescripts). American play typescripts submitted for copyright deposit in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

M.GUFFEY READER COLLECTION (114 titles). First editions of this elementary textbook.

MCMANUS-YOUNG COLLECTION (973 items). Publications, scrapbooks, and paraphernalia relating to magic and sleight-of-hand.

MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTION (158 titles). Pre-1601 western manuscripts.

KIKOR MINIASSIAN COLLECTION (71 Islamic bookbindings). Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Islamic bookbindings.

MINIATURE BOOK COLLECTION (1,596 titles). Books ten centimeters or less in height.

MISCELLANEOUS BOUND PAMPHLETS COLLECTION (30,000 pamphlets). Seventeenth-through nineteenth-century pamphlets, mostly in English.

WILLIAM MORRIS AND KELMSCOTT PRESS COLLECTION (170 titles). Imprints from the Kelmscott Press printed by William Morris.

DANIEL MURRAY PAMPHLET COLLECTION (384 pamphlets). Pamphlets on all aspects of African-American life, primarily from the second half of the nineteenth century.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION COLLECTION (575 titles). Material relating to the women's suffrage movement from the library of Carrie Chapman Catt.

NEA SMALL PRESS COLLECTION (2,500 items). Archival collection of modern small press publications funded by grants awarded by the National Endowment for the Arts Literature Program.

A. EDWARD NEWTON COLLECTION (93 titles). Material from the library of A. Edward Newton.

PATENT OFFICE DEPOSIT COLLECTION (88 titles). Publications deposited by the Patent Office.

ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL COLLECTION (742 titles). Cookbook collection of Elizabeth Robbins Pennell.

PFORZHEIMER BRUCE ROGERS COLLECTION (34,000 items and 20 boxes of proofs, typefaces, etc.). Manuscripts, the personal working library, and other material of Bruce Rogers.

PLOTCHEV COLLECTION (635 titles). Early imprints in Bulgarian.

POETRY COLLECTION (734 titles). Presentation and limited edition copies of works of poetry formerly housed in the Poetry Office.

POETRY EPHEMERA COLLECTION (22 items). Modern poetry published as ephemera.

PORTUGUESE COLLECTION (3,100 pieces in 62 cases). Portuguese pamphlets, speeches, almanacs, and other materials, 1610–1925.

64

PRE-1801 IMPRINT COLLECTION
(42,000 titles). Books printed before 1801 originally assigned to the Library's general collection and transferred to the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

PRESIDENTS' BOOKS COLLECTION
(200 titles dispersed throughout the division's collection). Personal or autographed books of United States Presidents.

PRESS COLLECTION (3,500 titles). Works of selected modern British and American private presses.

PRINTED EPHEMERA COLLECTION
(50 items). Printed ephemeral material.

PRINTERS' MARKS: VOLLBEHR COLLECTION. Sixteenth- through eighteenth-century continental title pages and printers' marks.

PULP FICTION COLLECTION
(277 titles). The popular American fiction magazines *Black Mask*, *Weird Tales*, and *Amazing Stories*.

RADICAL PAMPHLETS COLLECTION
(2,000 items). Pamphlets, broadsides, and memorabilia concerning American communism, anarchism, and socialism, 1870–1980 (especially 1930–1949).

REFORMATION COLLECTION (102 titles). Sixteenth-century publications relating to the Protestant Reformation.

RESERVE STORAGE COLLECTION
(7,000 items). Late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century English-language material submitted as copyright deposits.

RESERVE STORAGE DRAMA COLLECTION
(5,831 items). English-language plays and playbills from 1870 to 1900.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT COLLECTION (13 titles). Material concerning Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT HUNTING LIBRARY COLLECTION (234 titles). Roosevelt family books on hunting, natural history, and exploration.

LESSING J. ROSENWALD COLLECTION
(2,054 titles). The illustrated book, fifteenth through twentieth centuries.

ROYCROFTERS COLLECTION (97 items). Books published at the Roycrofter colony founded by Elbert Hubbard.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL COLLECTION
(2,600 titles). Books from the libraries of the Russian imperial family.

SEASIDE LIBRARY COLLECTION
(2,500 titles). Nineteenth-century serial publication by George Munro.

SHAKERS COLLECTION
(487 items). Shaker literature donated by J. P. MacLean.

SHAKESPEARE FOLIO COLLECTION
(6 titles). Shakespeare's First, Second, Third, and Fourth Folios.

SHAPIRO BRUCE ROGERS COLLECTION
(1,100 items). Manuscripts and printed materials relating to Bruce Rogers.

SPANISH AMERICAN IMPRINT COLLECTION (468 titles). Books from various Latin American countries dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.

SPECIAL FORMAT COLLECTION
(5,000 titles). Custodial collection of items which, because of their unusual format, are housed in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

STATE HOUSE AND SENATE DOCUMENTS
(2,200 items). Journals, proceedings, and other documents of the states from the colonial period to the mid-nineteenth century.

ALFRED WHITAL STERN COLLECTION OF LINCOLNIANA (11,100 items). Publications, manuscripts, prints, and other material relating to Abraham Lincoln.

STONE AND KIMBALL COLLECTION
182 titles . Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century publications of Stone and Kimball.

"T.C." COLLECTION 115 titles . Early works of Theodore Dreiser collected by Walter N. Tobriner and presented to Roger S. Cohen.

TABARD INN LIBRARY COLLECTION
87 items . Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century imprints from the Tabard Inn Library, a circulating library.

JOHN BOYD THACHER COLLECTION
5,193 items . Incunabula, early Americana, material pertaining to the French Revolution, and autographs of European notables.

THEATER PLAYBILLS COLLECTION
3,253 items . Nineteenth-century English-language playbills.

THIRD REICH COLLECTION 1,019 titles . Publications and photographs from the libraries of Nazi leaders.

GASTON AND ALBERT TISSANDIER COLLECTION 1,800 titles dispersed in the collection . Publications relating to the history of aeronautics.

RAYMOND TOINET COLLECTION
2,500 titles dispersed in the collection . Early editions of French literary works.

JOSEPH MEREDITH TONER COLLECTION
50,851 titles, 7,740 pamphlets . Publications relating to the history of American medicine and to American history in general.

MARK TWAIN COLLECTION 450 items . Rare Twain manuscripts and books donated by Mrs. Frances R. Friedman.

UNCLASSIFIED COLLECTION 5,007 items . Nineteenth- and twentieth-century English-language material.

UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT COLLECTION
10,162 items . World War II resistance material.

JULES VERNE COLLECTION 140 titles . Early editions of Jules Verne's writings collected by Willis E. Hurd.

OTTO VOLLBEHR COLLECTION
3,114 titles . Books printed before 1501, including a copy of the Gutenberg Bible.

WAGNER-CAMP COLLECTION
451 titles . Western Americana selected from Henry Wagner's bibliography, *The Plains and the Rockies*.

GEORGE WASHINGTON COLLECTION
40 titles . Autographed copies of books belonging to Washington.

WERTHAM COLLECTION
10,000 unprocessed items . Publications primarily related to psychology.

WALT WHITMAN COLLECTION 316 titles . Early editions of Whitman's works.

WOODROW WILSON LIBRARY COLLECTION 9,186 items . Books and personal mementos from Woodrow Wilson's library.

WORLD WAR II PROPAGANDA COLLECTION 6,700 items . Propaganda material distributed in Europe during World War II.

YA PAMPHLET COLLECTION
25,290 items . Nineteenth-century congressional documents; nineteenth-century English-language pamphlets; and European imprints from the sixteenth century onward.

YUDIN COLLECTION 4,171 titles . Publications relating to Russian history, bibliography, and literature, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

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